CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 181 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th August	NARKUNDA	16,118
12th "	NEVASA	9,071
19th "	KASHGARX	8,840
26th "	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA	10,911
9th "	PLASSY	7,393
16th "	MALWA	10,041
23rd "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th "	NALDERA	16,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,892
14th "	MACEDONIAX	11,089
21st "	DELTA	8,097
28th "	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA — Through steamers from China Australia.

X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA — Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Aug.	MANDALA	8,246
22nd Aug	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
17th "	MERKARA	8,235
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
12th Aug.	KALYAN		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
19th "	SOUDAN		
26th "	MACEDONIA		
2nd Sept.	MANTUA		
9 a Oct.	NARKUNDA		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
9th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
9th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
3rd Aug	BARJORA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
4th Aug	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi.
7th Aug.	VITA	Karachi direct.
9th Aug	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED, AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA, P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph whicl will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 9. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Ceylon Maru	S. Matenkura	4,905	19 July	3 Aug.
† Yojin Maru		6,735	4 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,037	31 July	12 Aug
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	14 Aug.	25 Aug.
† Hiyoshi Maru	H. Ogata	5,791	16 "	26 Aug.
Akita Maru	Y. Kotorii	3,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,033	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Ma	I. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	9 Oc

† This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Trincomalie, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jalatarang	4300	3rd Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalavihar	8750	4th Aug. 1922
S. S. Jalapalaka	7870	10th Aug. 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

MAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.) ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc.... 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBOND.

STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street. PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

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C. de SEABRA, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1883.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND " 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1899.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... „ 29,90,390
Reserve Fund ..... „ 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naib Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	... 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE. 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES. Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS. THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is alowed unless the sum accrued amounte to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singopore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tientsin
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ..... „ 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... „ 3,59,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved	Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or 803, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

Ask for "Prudential" Deposit A/c Prospectus.

YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANC

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

Write To-day to—THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA.

Phone: 5305. Post Box 22 (Opp. G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

Branches:—Kapurthala, Karachi, Rawalpindi, and Surat.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.

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OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LD.

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD

Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs.	50,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	14,00,000
New Busines 1921	Rs.	55,86,500

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply

S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE AND CO. Managing Agents:

Or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I. 803, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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PROSPECT HOTEL. PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*: "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARDS, CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in No. 20 Bungalow, opposite St. George's Army Service Club household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiners carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, show-cases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables Glassware, English chookery plated ware and ornaments, etc., etc.

Lt. R. B. S. Munn.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of household and artistic furniture by John Roberts, and other well-well-known makers, Dining Table, Roberts' Sideboard, Roberts' handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Ice Refrigerator, rich Plateded-ware, Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cabinet, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 6th August, 1922, at Saleh Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumb-waiters, tea tables, Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, brass top centre table, palm-stands, Roberts' tea tables, low arm clairs, ladies fancy writing table, hat stands, card tables carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set and revolving chairs, steel English ice refrigerator, glassware, English crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The Property of L. H. Goodes, Esq., of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. Ld.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at there rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one Iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis in good order.

1 Arab horse going in saddle.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

About 50 pieces English Canvas 42 to 42½ yards, 24 ins. width.

22 crates Asbestos mill boards, size 40 by 40.

71 Bags British Hexagon Bolts and Nuts.

20 Rolls white woollen Serge, 54 inches.

1 case Cobra boot polish, black and yellow.

On account and risk of Rajbhoy Jafferji Soudagar.

1 (R. J. S.) case boot and shoes.

On account and risk of J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

2 cases Criterion Wicks.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

One lot Gold and Silver ornaments such as Gold rings, bangles, buttons, necklace, etc., silver todas, rings, watches, cigarette cases, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT NO. 1012 OF 1922.

PETER HARROWER AND COMPANY. vs. AHMEDALLY MOHAMEDALLY DHRORIA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Peter Harrower and Company and on account and risk of Ahmedally Mohomedally Dhoria of Two Tanks opposite Kajipura, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

1 case Cobra boot polish, brown and black.

4 cases Boot polish, dark brown, and black by (Boston Blacking Co.). Suit No. 1013 of 1922 (Peter Harrower and Company vs. Gulamally Abdulhusein and Company) on account and risk of Messrs. Gulamally Abdulhusein and Co. of Dhaboo Street, Null Bazar, Bombay.

2 cases Cobra boot polish.

7 cases Buckles (Coumbia and Nickelled buckles).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED,—A SHORT HAND TYPIST, non-Gujerati preferred. Apply to Box No. 8416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4407

WANTED—A FACTORY MANAGER, one with long experience of factory management only should apply. Good prospects for really capable man. Apply Box No. 8421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4476

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS Apply stating age, nationality, experience and least Salary expected to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A C13904

WANTED—At Talegaon, GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, knowing Correspondence, one having teaching experience preferred. Apply BHIKHUBHAI VIRCHAND ZAVERI, Talegaon Station, District Poona.
A R4432

WANTED by a leading Indian Life Assurance Company, a CHIEF AGENT in Ajmer for Central India. Should be a man of good position and proved ability. Liberal terms to the right man. Apply Box No. 8425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4489

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, knowing Gujerati well, previous experience in the office routine and typewriting is essential. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply with copies of testimonial to Box No. 8407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4455

WANTED—A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Bombay Presidency for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta for securing Insurance business to dispose of some shares of the company on liberal commission and allowance. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 13324

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal High School, State qualifications and experience and the salary wanted. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. SYED EUSUFALI G. INAMDAR, Chairman, Municipal School Board. ANKLESVAR, Ankleswar, 31-7-1922.
A C13919

WANTED—GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE (Sanskrit preferred) of some years' teaching experience to work full time as a Coach and Superintendent for private classes of English-learning Bania Students of Bhuj on Boarding House system. Starting pay Rs. 75 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to Mr. Dosabhai Lalchand Bhuj.
A R4295

WANTED—A SOLICITOR to act as an Assistant to a Solicitors' firm. Good salary to experience hand, also two COMPETENT MANAGING CLERKS. Pay Rs. 150 to 200. Also wanted a competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & Coy., Solicitors, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4487

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMEN OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application wit copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4467

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER, Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Security required Rs. 200 per mensem. Security required Rs. 2,000 in cash. Only men, who are qualified as upper Subordinates and possess full experience of Engineering Stores and their accounts need apply. A. HAMID, Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. II, Development Department, Worli, Bombay.
A C13922

SITUATIONS WANTED

LL.B. (Ex-Articled Clerk to Solicitors) seeks EMPLOYMENT, Bombay or Up-country. Best references for State, Political and Legal work. Apply Box No. 8394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4420

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE lock-up GARAGE at Wodehouse Road. Next to Wellington Mews. Apply Judah and Solomon, Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street.
C R4479

AVAILABLE 3 independent lock-up MOTOR GARAGES and one Godown at VATCHA BROS., Girgaum Road, opposite Kandawadi Lane, Phone. No. 5662.
C R4436

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Big GODOWN in bldg. No. 42, Cawasji Patel Street, Rent Rs. 60. Apply top floor.
C R4491

TO LET—One big upper-storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill, with electric lights and motor garage. For particulars apply to Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4286

TO BE LET—In Abba Building situated at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Offices, Godowns and Blocks. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Telephone No. 2532.
C 4382

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

WANTED.—Gentlemen for lodging only. Rate Rs. 10 p.m. Rooms well ventilated and fitted with electric lights. Best water convenience. Apply MANAGER, CUMBALLA CLUB, Raghavjee Purshotham Building, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
B R4465

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office-room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fully equipped. DISPENSARY in a thickly populated Gujarati Locality. Near. Cloth Market. Rare opportunity for a Doctor. Apply Box No. 8405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R4452

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.

SENT to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. P. 5lb. basket for Rs. 6-1". Apply to A. H. LEL, Bunsrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB
GA C13652

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9 lbs. nett. for Rs. 5/4 by V. P. parcel post all charges included CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, PANJAB.
GA 13434

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
GA C13505

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

MANGO GRAFTS! MANGO GRAFTS!—Alphonso, Mulgora, Raspuri, etc., in Varieties Orange, Guava, etc. grafts, Roses, Crotons, Flower plants Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Price List on application M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore City.
GA R4470

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FORD 1915 Model five-seater recently overhauled, painted, new hood, upholstery and tubes tyres in excellent running order, for quick sale Rs. 2,000, or nearest offer. Open to expert inspection. Apply BILIMORIA, Ahmedabad.
JA R4492

FOR SALE—Small four seater "STELLIB", just overhauled new paint. Hood. Upholstery with speedometer, 8 day watch spare wheel very economical car. Price Rs. 3,600 also an Indian Combination latest model with Electric lights, Back rest, hood wind screen and lagguage carrer to side car. Price Rs. 2,000 or offers. Both on perfect order. Apply Box No. 8423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4481

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—For Rs. 17,000 A BOILER. Tinker shutten, size 30 x 8 x 160 lb. M. F. G. in 1916. Also STEAM ENGINES OIL PRESSES, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C. DAVE, Roshan-ara Road, DELHI.
K R4482

FOR SALE.—Just in hand GERMAN BOSCH MAGNETO, 6 cylinder at Rs. 175 each. Apply:—INDO-SWISS TRADING CO., 40/1, Strand Road, Calcutta.
K R4425

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1918. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand, &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw.
M 13280

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of the past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application, GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R4434

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE." College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE.—With glass screen (pieces) at bargain price. Apply A. VIANELLI & Co., Chowpatthy.
N R4474

FINANCIAL

WANTED—Rupees one lac on a first legal mortgage of an immoveable property, situate at Worli. Apply stating terms to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
R C13933

WANTED—A PARTNER, sleeping or active for a profitable business with Rupees Three Lakhs capital. Apply Box No. 8424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4488

SPORTS.

66 PER CENT !

RACING EXPERT'S Clients received the following Selections last Saturday—5 WINS—Honeysuckle, Toonah, Hatchel, Flaming Orb, Nicety: 11 PLACES—Ajeel, Lord Durham, Jerwan, Steel Blue, Criadillo, Woorali, Brixworth, Floreal, Blackwater, Undies, Latiff Write to Post Box No. 599, G.P.O., Bombay.
S

POONA SEASON RACE TIPS—We have arranged to obtain at very heavy expenses first hand informations and Gallops of CERTAIN WINNERS in Poona and the same will be imparted to you at nominal charges with a special advisory letter by an expert. Write at once to Post Office Box No. 582 (G. P. O.), when our representative will call on you and fully explain our method.
T R4375

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

KHADI PURCHASERS sudhi khadi for suiting and shirting, etc., khadi handkerchief, towels, button, caps, etc., wholesale and retail. BHARAT WEAVING FACTORY, Khatauli, U. P.
T R4383

SELLERS of large quantities of 48 per cent. MANGANESE ORE. Apply sharp with specifications, Stock, and prices F. O. B. Bombay to F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T R4485

SHOEING Register your Horses soon for monthly Rs. 4-8 shoeing with S. C. BETHELL expert farrier of Bombay Light Horse, who personally undertakes Surgical and General shoeing at the Bodyguards' Stables behind the Willingdons Sports Club, TARDEO.
T R4390

TO SELL—One 5 x 4 Tropical Sanderson Camera with Beck Convertible Double Lance (very little used) at Rs. 185. Original Price Rs. 350. Apply PIROJSHAW HORMUSJI, Photographer, Dhobi Talao.
T R4480

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring, Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work, Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to R. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handspun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHORALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

KASHMIR GOODS—The best of all Indian Donegal Tweeds manufactured of the soft natural wool of Kashmir, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds by 24 ins.). Genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Silk embroidered leather hand bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Chapli with leather socks, Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir.)
T R4493

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Success guaranteed through systematic and individual coaching at very moderate rates. Do investigate. Type copying work of any kind executed neatly, promptly and accurately. Typewriters cleaned, overhauled, repaired. Cheap rebuilt and secondhand Typewriters. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/26, Hornb Road, opposite Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 180 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	275
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S, ...	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 3, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 195, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	200
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, almost new, Bold Types ...	375
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICULLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE following Cures are ready for (1) Consumption, (2) Paralysis, (3) Children Skeleton-Like, (4) Asthma, (5) White Spots (Leprosy), (6) Women's Complaints of Water, etc., (7) General Debility specially impotency, (8) Weak Constitution, (9) Oldage Complaints, (10) Heart Complaints, (11) Sleep, (12) Carbuncle, (13) Deafness, (14) Primary Leprosy, (15) Constant Fever, (16) Rheumatism, (17) Piles, (18) Neuralgia Complaints, (19) Hooping Cough, (20) Chronic Dysentry. Write full particulars to DAVIDE. AYURVEDIC HERBIST, Sadar Muttra, U. P.
T R4424

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.,
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

TENDERS.

SALE OF ATTA.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has a stock of approximately 23 maunds of atta which he offers for sale.
2. The atta is unfit for human consumption, but fit for animal food.
3. The atta can be inspected in I. T. Division, Bombay Castle and forms of tender obtained from the undersigned.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Receipt or G. P. Notes as earnest money at the rate of 10 per cent on the total value of the offer made.
5. Tenders should be deposited in the Tender box in the Office of the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 7th August 1922.
(Sd.) J. RICE, Captain,
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Company.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 28th July 1922.
TA C13901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, 1922, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. L. Vaidya, N. H. Belgaumwala, L. R. Tairsee, M. W. Pickthall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Osman Sobani, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. D. L. Vaidya who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1922, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing in the manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share to Rs. 2,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 20 each out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reductions be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 30 per share".

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA.
B.A., L.L.B.,
Secretary.

Union Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31-7-1922.
C13928

MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office at "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th August to 19th August, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

"Tankerville"
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
21st July, 1922.
C13849

LOST SHARES

THE SIND PRESS CO. LD.

LOST or MISLAID—One temporary RECEIPT in respect of Share No. 20 of the above Company in favour of M. D. Lalkaka. If no claim is lodged with the said Company in respect thereof within one month from the date hereof, a duplicate receipt will be issued.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1922.
C13748

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that a Port Trust Bond Warrant No. 255, dated 20th December, 1920, standing in our name in respect of three Casks Lampware ex. S. S. "KASAMA" has been LOST and so we have applied to the Port Trust authorities to issue us a duplicate of the said warrant.
GANNON DUNKERLEY & CO.,
Dated 1st August, 1922.
C13926

LOST AND MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of two Fully Paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, (now in voluntary liquidation), numbered 32 and 731 and standing in the names of Messrs. Anaji B. Angal, Trimbak Vithal Joshi, S. L. Soman and P. K. Pendse and the allotment letter in respect of Preference Shares Nos. 1028-30 issued in lieu of dividend on the said ordinary shares, have either been LOST or MISLAID.
All persons having any claim to the said Ordinary and Preference shares are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Liquidators the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) at their office at Laxmi Buildings, 42 Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and will not be recognised and all moneys due in respect of the said Ordinary and Preference Shares will be paid to the persons aforesaid.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1922.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Attorney for Messrs. T. V. Joshi, S. L. Soman and P. K. Pendse.
C13860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Advances Against Government of India 6% Five and Ten Year BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. AITKEN.
W. B. HUNTER.
Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Bombay, 20th June 1922.
C13479

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

LAST DATE FOR THE APPLICATIONS OF PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

THE next ADMISSION and PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS of the Benares Hindu University will begin on Monday, the 19th March, 1923. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, must send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 19th of September 1922.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
Benares, the 12th of July, 1922.
13740

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R4359

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 86 of Articles of Association but art eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1922-23 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the donation of Rs. 1,000, contributed by the Company towards H. R. H. The Prince of Wales Reception Fund.
6. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJI & COMPANY.
Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1922.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd August, 1922 to 19th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
The Dividends when sanctioned will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 11th August, 1922, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1922.
C13863

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
3. To confirm the apointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st August, 1922 to the 8th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
D. J. TATA.
Director.
Bombay, 27th July, 1922.
C13894

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C13915

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING, MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1922-1923 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the donation of Rs. 1,000 contributed by the Company towards H. R. H. The Prince of Wales Reception Fund.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & COMPANY.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1922.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 2nd August to 19th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
The dividends if sanctioned will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 11th August, 1922, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1922.
C13861

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1922-1923 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To sanction the donation of Rs. 1,000 contributed by the Company towards H. R. H. The Prince of Wales Reception Fund.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJI & COMPANY.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1922.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 2nd August, 1922 to 19th August, 1922, both days inclusive.
The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 11th August, 1922, between 12-30 to 3-30 P.M. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1922.
C13862

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 10th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Tayyab Abba Hamid—Enquiring as to what authority controls the weights and measures used in the City.

2. Memorandum from Mr. H. S. Sathe—Regarding the condition of a lane leading from Charni Road to Goregaokar's Buildings, Girgaum.

3. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Forwarding a leaflet, regarding the abuse of power by the Malaria staff.

4. Letters (a) from Mrs. Bulkley, Vice-Chairman, Bombay Presidency Council of Women and (b) from the Honorary Secretary, Social Purity Committee—Suggesting that the Municipality should take immediate and vigorous measures to stamp out malaria in the City.

5. Letter from Mr. Govindrao Raghoba—Regarding inconvenience caused to passengers owing to leaking carriages of the G. I. P. Railway trains.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association—Suggesting that the site of the reclaimed "Futka Talao" near Vincent Road, Matunga, may be set apart as a play-ground.

7. Letter from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, the Oil Merchants' Association—Regarding the question of controlling the storage of inflammable article.

8. Letter from Mr. Vishnu Anant Ajinkya—Regarding the condition of Dadar gully which leads to the Portuguese Church at Dadar.

9. Letter from Mr. Lakhamsey Meghji and others—Regarding the condition of DeLisle Road Cross Lane.

10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Maharashtra Free Libraries Association—Suggesting the establishment of new free libraries and giving of grant-in-aid to the existing free libraries in the City.

11. Letter from Mr. Abdul Karim Lalbhai and others—Regarding the condition of the sheep and goat market in the grounds of the slaughter house at Bandra.

12. Letter from Mr. Ismail C. Khan—Complaining against the nuisance caused by a new public urinal on Reay Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Mosque.

13. Letter from Mr. H. B. Mandavle, Pleader, High Court.—Regarding the insanitary condition of a chawl belonging to Mr. Versi Lallji at Tulsi Pipe Road.

14. Letter from Mr. Ibrahim Gulam Hoosen and others—Regarding the condition of Mutton Street in C Ward.

15. Letter from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner—Complaining against a notice put up at Warden Road to the effect that the foreshore was reserved for Europeans only.

16. Letter from Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore—Regarding a suitable tablet to be placed in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

17. Letter from Mr. S. K. Bole, President of a meeting held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting for the improvement of the roads and chawls at Lower Parel.

18. Letter from Mr. N. V. Sarma—Regarding the causes of motor accidents in the City and the means of removing them.

19. Letter from Mr. Ramrao Ramkrishna—Suggesting the formation of a Society for the prevention of prostitution in the City.

20. Letter from Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalljee & Company and others—Complaining about the nuisance and annoyance caused by Pathans near their places of residence.

21. Letter from Mr. Liladhar Roy-Sampat—Suggesting the provision of reserved tram-cars for women and children.

22. Letter from Mr. R. D. Bugwadia—Complaining about the condition of a passage between two buildings in Balaram Street.

23. Letter from Mr. Talaksey Korsey—Regarding the muddy condition of Bhandup Street, Dana Bunder in B Ward.

24. Letter from Mr. N. D. Bhonsle—Requesting that the Tramways Company may be asked to remove the prohibition on the halalkhores from travelling on tram cars.

25. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Women Graduate Union and the Secretary Association of British University Women in India—Protesting against the abolition of graduates' votes in Municipal Elections.

26. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar—Regarding the condition of the road at the corner of Mr Kalao Ludha's Wadi at Parel Tank Road.

27. Letter from Mr. Jayant R. Rele, B.A., LL.B.—Regarding the storage of petrol in residential buildings.

28-33. Letters from Mr. R. Edulji—Suggesting (28) that certain mills situated in D Ward may be removed from there within 10 years, (29) that the City Improvement Trust may be asked to carry out their Memonwada Road Scheme early, (30) that a property known as 'Motisha's Mala,' in the Fort may be acquired and pulled down, (31) that a property situated at the junction of Carnac Road and Nagdevi Street may be pulled down, (32) that the Fort Fire Brigade Station may be removed from Hornby Road and (33) [illegible] house situated at the entrance of [illegible] may be pulled down and that the urinal may be removed to the Victoria Square may be removed to that site.

34. Letter from Mr. S. V. Kayal and others—Complaining of the condition of roads and lanes in Girgaum.

35. Letter from the Secretary, Western India Automobile Association—Suggesting that sign-posts with the word 'School' be erected at certain places at Clare Road in order to minimise the risk of motor accidents to School children and others.

36. Letter signed "B. B. Morris and others"—Regarding the condition of the road on the southern side of Frere Bridge at Grant Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,805 to meet the excess over the grant of Rs. 9,000 already sanctioned for the work of carrying out certain additions to the Fire Brigade Station at Haines Road, for the accommodation of the motor ambulances.

38. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the drainage of Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, Mr. Shridhar R. Bagwe be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

39. Recommending that the letter from Mr. Birsing Nathusing and others, regarding the thefts committed at Naigaum, Wadala Road, Dadar, and the alleged negligence on the part of the Municipal lightman in not lighting the Municipal lamps thereat, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

40. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,000 to meet the charges on account of the Municipal contributions to the Municipal Provident Fund.

41. Recommending that in reply to their letter, complaining about the non-lighting of the street lamps in the vicinity of 'Vithal Mandir' near Sion, Mr. Vishwanath Vithal Joshi and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

42. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the transportation of bones and horns of newly slaughtered animals in open carts from Crawford Markets to Kurla, Mr. Ramrao D. Khande be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

43. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Narayen Dhanaji Mahatre and others, applying for additional public taps in Agarvada Village, Sion, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

44. (a) Recommending that a letter from Mr N. V. Dighe, regarding the condition of a chawl known as Bhora's chawl at Kumbharwada, Dadar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action and (b) Letter from Mr. N. V. Dighe—On the same subject.

45. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Vrajlal Kashidas Mehta, regarding the condition of a staircase in Mr. Mohandas Kalmalshi's house in 1st Carpenter Lane, Null Bazar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

46. Recommending that a letter from Mr. G. V. Rowe, regarding the nuisance caused by a hotel in Laheri Mansions at Golpitha, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

47. Recommending that a letter from Mr. S. C. DeSouza, regarding insufficient supply of water on the 4th floor of C Block, Prag Mahal, and the condition of water closets thereat, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

48. Recommending that a letter from Mr. M. B. Nimbkar, regarding the nuisance caused by a Municipal Kutchra depot near a Primary School in Khetwadi 6th Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

49. Recommending sanction to the whole of the plot of Government land at the junction of Reay Road and Gunpowder Road being acquired in connection with the widening of Reay Road at a cost of Rs. 1,25,160.

50 Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of installing a centrifugal pump at the Municipal Workshops for raising water to the overhead tank thereat.

51. Recommending sanction to the rebate allowed to the Port Trustees in respect of the maintenance of wharves and roads on the Trustees' estates being increased by Rs. 42,900 per annum with effect from the 1st April 1921, and to a grant of Rs. 42,900 to meet the payment of the additional rebate for the year 1921-22.

52. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a metal factory at Nagindas Fulchand's chawl opposite the Alliance Cotton Mill at Tardeo, Mr. Virchand Kevalraan and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

53. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co.' Solicitors, regarding the condition of the foot-path in front of their client Mr. Jamnadas Khooshaldas' premises at Mint Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

54. Recommending that a letter from Mrs. Frainy B. Mistry, regarding the nuisance caused by the working of a Chunam Mill on a plot of land at Ghoga Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

55. Recommending that a letter from Mrs. Frainy B. Mistry, and others, regarding the nuisance caused by the accumulation of water, etc., on a Municipal plot of land at Ghoga Street, be recorded.

56. Recommending sanction to the name of Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, Special, Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, being added to the list of Resident and Assistant Engineers on Tansa Works, who have been granted leave on full pay as a special case during monsoon months and to Mr. Smith being allowed to draw the full leave allowances on his temporary pay.

57. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the insanitary condition of Naigaum Tank, Mr. Moolraj P. Parekh be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

58. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water on the 3rd floor of Blocks Nos. 8 and 10 in Sankli Street, Mr. Edwin Stuart be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's reports.

59—60. Statements (59) of Budget transfers of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (60) of Budget transfers exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Letters from the Commissioner—

61. Forwarding returns showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

62. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

63. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

64. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes.

65. Requesting sanction to a plot of land acquired in connection with the proposed Road from Lady Jamshedji Road to Mahim Station being sold at Rs. 20 per square yard.

66. Requesting sanction to a plot of land acquired in connection with the construction of Dadar Kumbarwada, being sold at the rate of Rs. 22 per square yard.

67. Forwarding for approval plans and estimate of the proposed Fire Brigade Station at Frere Road.

68. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

69. Requesting approval to the estimate amounting to Rs. 39,400 of the cost of extending the 24in. main along Parel Road, from Kalachowki to the Victoria Gardens for improving the water-supply of a portion of F Ward.

70. Forwarding for approval plans and estimate of the latrines and urinals, etc., proposed to be built in Cavel Street.

71. Requesting sanction to permission being granted to the Engineer, C. I. Trust, to lay and use a single track 4ft. 8½in. gauge railway across Worli-Koliwada Road.

72. Requesting approval to the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 92,250 for the construction of superstructure of the 2nd chawl for halakhores at Valpakhady.

73. Forwarding for the consideration of the Roads Committee a proposal from the Bombay Development Department regarding the resumption of a strip of land 15 feet wide from the western end of the land allotted to the several gymkhanas on the Kennedy Sea Face for the purpose of constructing a public footpath.

74. Requesting sanction to a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 240 being paid to Mr. Cooverji B. Billiardmaker, late Road Maistry.

75. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 151-11-11 being paid to Kison Laxman, late carpenter in the Municipal Workshops.

76. Regarding the question of leasing a plot of Municipal land at Argyle Road Cross Lane to Messrs. Beharimal Jagamal for being used as a private godown.

77. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1922.

78. Forwarding a plan and an estimate for the work of providing an ornamental Railing around the Flora Fountain.

79. Requesting approval to the work of constructing a foot-path along the south side of the Frere Overbridge being carried out.

80. Regarding the measure taken to put a stop to the practice of travelling on footboards of the local trains.

81. Requesting sanction to the lines and frontages of a new 80 feet wide road starting at the junction of Port Trust Road No. 1 and Jackeria Bunder Road upto Parel Tank Road.

82. Requesting approval to a slight modification of a part of the proposed roads at the Mahim Park.

83. Regarding the question of removing the Acworth Leper Asylum from its present site at Matunga.

84. Requesting sanction to the statue of Mr. G. K. Gokhale being taken over and maintained at Municipal expense.

85. Government Letter—Regarding the question of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust Board.

86. Letter from the Depputy Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company—Regarding the question of extending the Tramway Lines from Tardeo Terminus to Hornby Vellard.

87. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—Presenting to the Corporation's Library certain books in a book case.

88. Letter from the Coroner of Bombay—Forwarding a copy of the verdict of the Jury on the death of a girl (Ayshabee) who was beaten to death.

89—90. Letters from the Municipal Secretary—(89) Intimating that the next appointment of Municipal Auditors will take place in March, 1923, and (90) Submitting a statement of outstanding committees of the Corporation.

91. (a) Appointment of an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal and (b) Notice of motion from Dr. Dinsha Pamanji Pestanji Master, seconded by Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy—For reappointing Mr. Dhunjishaw P. Bhedwar to be Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.

92. Letter from Mr. H. G. Anjaria and Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye—Intimating that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Secretary, Schools Committee, in the afternoon of 17th July, 1922.

93. Letter from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Thanking the Corporation for granting him leave of absence from their meetings.

94. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting.

Notices of Motions—

95. From Mr. Sayaji L. Silam—For resolving that the Katchra Depot at Bapty Road be removed from its present site to some other place outside the skirts of the City.

96. From Mr. N. M. Joshi seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For requesting the Procedure Rules Committee to consider certain suggestions made in the interest of efficiency and quick despatch of the work of the Corporation.

97. From Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban—For expressing opinion that Small Cause Court and Police Court cases in which Municipal officers and servants are involved owing to their official duties should be entrusted to a pleader or vakil instead of to the Municipal Solicitors.

98—101. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(98) For requesting the Commissioner to circulate to the Corporation inventories of municipal properties in all the wards of the city. (99) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether any register of dead stock articles is being maintained. (100) For expressing opinion that all applications for expenditure out of Revenue and Loan Funds should be accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner to the effect that the work is very urgent and cannot wait till its inclusion in the next year's Budget Estimates and (101) For appointing a Committee to report as to the circumstances which led to the increase in the amount of unexpended balances, additional grants and budget transfers between the years 1910-11 and 1920-21.

102. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee.

103—105. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For rescinding the Resolution of the Corporation sanctioning the grant of leave on full pay to Resident and Assistant Engineers, Tansa Completion Works, during the monsoon months, (104) For resolving that, in view of the unjust and humiliating treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects by the Government of the Dominions and Crown colonies of the British Empire, this Municipality should have no dealings with the people or any Institutions of those Dominions and (105) For obtaining certain particulars with regard to the action taken by the Municipal executive in connection with a complaint regarding the condition of the road leading to Keshawji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, Girgaum.

106—108. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—(106) For obtaining certain particulars about road repairs in the City, (107) For obtaining a report as to the examination of accounts of the Municipal Workshops and (108) For appointing a committee to consider what arrangements can be made for dealing with the legal business of the Municipality more economically.

109. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For obtaining a report as to the high price of meat prevailing in the City.

110—112. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—(110) For handing over the Victoria and Albert Museum to the Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, (111) For requesting the Commissioner to put a suitable enclosure around the dust-bin carts located in Dammer Lane and (112) For requesting the Commissioner to bring proposals to set aside a plot of land at Gamdevi for recreation purposes.

113. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of the Beggars and Lepers Committee.

114. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—For requesting the Commissioner to ask the Tramways Company to change their rules so as to remove the prohibition on halalkhores from travelling on tram cars.

115. From Dr. Rastamji N. R. Ranina—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to remedy the water-logged condition of the paths in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden caused by heavy rains.

116—118. From Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman—(116) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps in co-operation with the Police Commissioner to remove houses of ill-repute from the vicinity of places of worship and educational institutions, (117) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to restore the street numbers in City and (118) For expressing disapproval of the action of the Government of Bombay in directing the Municipal Commissioner to recover additional taxes to cover the compensation for injury and damage done to persons and properties during the riots of November, 1921.

119. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining certain particulars from the Commissioner with regard to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order to him to collect compensation money from the public.

120. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the President to forward to Government and the Commissioner of Police a copy of the petition from Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalljee and Co., and others regarding the nuisance and annoyance caused by Pathans in the City with a request that early action may be taken in the matter.

121. From Mr. B. N Motiwala—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the measures he would suggest for giving fuller publicity to the proceedings of the Corporation and Standing Committee.

122. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For conveying the Corporation's protest to Government regarding the manner in which the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill was passed in the Council.

123. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For expressing opinion that the President of the Corporation or the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council whenever it has before it any measure for the amendment of the Municipal Act, etc.

124. From Mr. B. N. Gamadia—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of amending the Pension Regulations so as to admit of a larger gratuity being given to certain low-paid Municipal employees on their retirement.

125. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to make provision in the ensuing Budget for providing a sufficient number of motor lorries or carts for efficient removal of refuse from the City, etc.

126. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to deport from the City all Pathans who are vagrants without ostensible means of livelihood.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

127. Regarding the question of paying to Government a sum of Rs. 45,000 in addition to the price of land for a plot of land out of the site occupied by the Old Government Central Book Depot required for the widening and extending Dalal Street.

128. Regarding the nuisance caused by a night soil-depot, latrines and kutchra carts in the vicinity of a mosque in Khoja Street.

129. Regarding the increase in the prevalence of Malaria in Bombay.

130. Regarding a scheme for providing a Central Road overbridge between Clerk Road and Haines Road Level-crossings and quadrupling of railway tracks at Mahalaxmi Railway Station.

131. Regarding the question of the widening of the gates of Kennedy Bridge Level-crossing.

132. Regarding a proopsal to dispose of by public auction a plot of Municipal land at Duncan Road near its junction with Kamatipura 5th Street.

133. Regarding measures necessary to improve the present defective arrangements for the proper lighting, ventilation and means of communication inside the existing cloth markets in the City.

134. Regarding a proposal to discontinue calf-to-arm vaccination.

135. Regarding an offer of rupees one lakh made by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, towards the cost of construction, equipment and maintenance of a Maternity Home for the benefit of the poorer classes in the neighbourhood of Parel.

136. Regarding a proposal to provide 30 beds for cases of venereal diseases in the proposed King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

137. Regarding the question of taking over by the Municipality of certain Voluntary Institutions organised in Bombay by Dr. J. A. Turner, late Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, with a view to improving the condition of public health.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st August, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMRAO VINAYAK RELE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person having any share right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, exchange, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Burrow Lane, in an oart called Moti Charney, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containg by admeasurement 550 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 533, New No. 2591, Old Survey No. 109 and New Survey No. 5120 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4024, 4025 and 4026, Street Nos. 12, 13 and 14 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of E. J. A. V. Godinoh and partly by the property of Pandharinath Madanji, on or towards the West partly by the English Burial ground and partly by the property of Rajendrarao Vinayakrao Rele, on or towards the North by the property of Rajendrarao Vinayakrao Rele and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagvantrao Vinayakrao Rele.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1922.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C13931

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2136 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 18th day of May, 1920.
Summons under O. XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HAJI SAKOOR GANI of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant carrying on business at Khand Bazar without at Kashmir Gate Delhi . .....Defendants.

vs.

PIROSHA SORABJI MEHENTI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of P. S. Mehanti and Co. and now temporarily residing at Kashmir Gate Delhi ..... Plaintiff.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 18,020 for Principal due to him by the Defendant at the foot of 5 Hoondies four dated 5th October 1921, and one dated 15th December, 1921 for Rupees 2,020, Rupees 5,000, Rupees 5,000, Rupees 5,000 and Rupees 1,000 respectively as mentioned in the Plaint herein and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rupees 18,020 and the costs of this suit.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 17th August, 1922, at 11-30 a.m.; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 18,020 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Siting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid.

The 22nd day of May, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of May, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., will from 21st August, 1922, REMOVE to the 1st floor of the "STANDARD BUILDING" on the Hornby Road, (above the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.) Left available to constituents.
C13907

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE of All India Vaishya (Komti) is to be held at Pandharpur on 4th to 6th October, 1922. It is requested to suggest a name of an able and experienced person to hold the post of the President of the said conference and to send their speeches if they wish before the 1st September, 1922.

G. S. PARASWAR,
Secretary.
All-India Vaishya (Komti) Conference,
Pandharpur.
Pandharpur, 31st July, 1922.
C13923

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to want of space we intend to destroy the records in our possession upto 1915. Our clients are therefore requested to take away their papers within one month from the date hereof, failing which they will be destroyed.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1922.
C13927

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our clients Messrs. GORDHANDAS ASSOO & Co., hold Rs. 1,800 in the joint account of Talibai and her husband Kersondas Jamnadas. The said Talibai having died, the said Kersondas is claiming the said amount from our clients. Anybody claiming any interest in the said amount as heir of Talibai or otherwise should notify his claim to the undersigned at their office at 103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 30 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said amount shall be paid to Kersondas Jamnadas without reference to any claims.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Solicitors.
C13916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2829 of 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS C.I.E., M.L.A., and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS and Others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing the date the 11th day of August, 1921 the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House in three lots on Friday, the 18th day of August, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All hat piece or parcel of Fazandari land (of which the Fazandar is Shribrijrayji Brijbhukhanji and the annual rent payable to the Fazandar is Rs. 20-8-9), situate at Cavel Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 587 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 132 with the Buildings and dwelling houses thereon bearing Municipal Ward C No. 3903 and 3904 Street Nos. 220-221 and bounded as follows:—East and North by Cavel Lane West by a Public passage South by the property of Ruttomjee Muljee.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land (formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from pension Tax) situate at Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old No. 670, New No. 318, and Old Survey No. 74 New Survey No. 1641, 1643, with the Buildings and dwelling houses and out buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 452, Street Nos. 241-243 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by a passage abutting on Kalbadevi Road, commonly used by the owners tenants and occupiers of this property of Sewsamal Gangaram and of Ooderam Gangaram and beyond that by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the East by the property of Sewsamal Gangaram, on or towards the North by the property of Ooderam Gangaram, on or towards the South partly by the property of Sewsamal Gangaram and partly by the said passage.

(2) All tha tpiece or Parcel of Land (formerly of Pension and tenure now redeemed from payment of Pension and Tax), containtaining by admeasurement 57 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collectors Old No. 670, New No. 3018, Old Survey No. 47, New Survey Nos. 6141 6142, 6243, with the Buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under the same members as plot one above and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the East and North by the passage commonly used by the owners of this property and of the property of Sewsamal Gangaram and Ooderam Gangaram on or towards the South by the property formerly of Ganesh Vinayak Kibay and now of Sewsamal Gangaram.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece or Parcel of Land at Malad in Salsette Taluka, District Thana, containing by measurement 4589 square yards or thereabouts standing in the name of Nandlal Thakerseydas and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the B. B. and C. I Railway Lines, on the North partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ganeshamdas Morzamal and on the South by the property of Ramji Bhagwan.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1922.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C12708

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY IBRAHIM ALLIBHOY and ISMAILJI ALLIBHOY, all of Bombay Borah inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K. Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or shop standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New Nos. 3002, and B/3002 and D/3002 Old Survey No. 53 New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-5 and 2A/7055 and Cadastral Survey No. 525, 526 and 527 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the west by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the North by the property known as Shastri Hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3372 (1-2), 3378 (3), 3378 (3A), 3378 (4), 3378 (5) and Street Nos. 33, 35, 35A 35B, 35BB, 35 C and 35D.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon) situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1959.01 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 321 and New No. 2120 Old Survey No. 53 New Survey No. 7054 and Cadastral Survey No. 524 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3376 (1), 3376 (2) and 3377 Street Nos. 1, 2, 1A and bounded on the ast by Kalyandas's building belonging to Gulabchand Motichand Damania on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the North by Shastri Hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13874

ORIGINAL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5031 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 3rd day of December, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of the Summons upon you, in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable have a decree or order passed against you.

Messrs. MOHMOD ISSA MADRASWALA, a firm of Cloth Merchants, carrying on business at Jakaria Masjid, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NATHALAL CHHOTALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, temporarily residing at Ghatkopar, in Salsette, Thana District, and (2) DHANJISHA EDALJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God,...of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the 2nd Defendant be ordered at the cost of the 1st Defendant to execute a fresh conveyance in favour of the 1st Defendant in terms of the Deed of Conveyance in the plaint mentioned, for account of what will be due to the Plaintiffs by the 1st Defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage in the plaint mentioned and for their costs of the suit on the day next hereinafter referred to; for an order—declaring the amount so due, directing that if the 1st Defendant pays into Court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring the amount so due, the Plaintiffs shall deliver up to the 1st Defendant the documents in their possession relating to the mortgaged property free from the said mortgage; that in default of the 1st Defendant paying as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property be sold and the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is due to the Plaintiffs as aforesaid with subsequent interest and subsequent costs and the balance if any be paid to the 1st Defendant; that if the sale proceeds are insufficient to pay such amount and such subsequent interest and costs in full the Plaintiffs be at liberty to apply for a personal decree for the amount of the balance, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of September, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 22nd day of December, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1921.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C13936

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HEMRAJ ANANDILAL has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. MATHURADAS MAGANLAL. All persons having any claim against or into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure the pension and tax in respect of which has since been redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the third Parsi Street within the Fort and in the registration Sub-Dirtrict of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 272 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 286 and 299, New No. 1947, and 2020, Old Survey Nos. 2 and 31 and New Survey No. 17/7417 and passed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1591 (8). And Street No. 24 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Third Parsiwada Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh on or towards the North by the porperty of Premji Mulchand Rathod and on or towards the South by the property of Vinayak Narayan.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1922.

R. R. MODY,
for Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13925

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and credits of TRIBHOVANDAS NAGARDAS, a widower of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

HARIDAS alias HARKISONDAS LAKHMIDAS JAVERI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Hughes Road, outside the Fort of Bombay the resiquary legatee named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit. before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of July 1922.

Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TRUE COPY.
PURNANAND AND CLUBWALLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13935

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3163 of 1922.

KAKALBHAI BHUDERBHAI VAKIL, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Jain Sanitary Association on behalf of himself and all other members of the Jain Sanitary Association .....Plaintiff

Versus.

SHIVLAL TOTARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Delisle Road, with out the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

To,
The Members of the Jain Sanitary Association.
Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp on the 19th July 1922 Notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Proceedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the defendant on behalf of himself and other members except the plaintiff of the Jain Sanitary Association of Bombay for the following reliefs:—

That the plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered forthwith to vacate the shop in the premises mentioned in the Plaint and to deliver possession thereof to the plaintiff, that till such vacant possession be given the defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff compensation at Rs. 55 per month for use and occupation of the said shop from Jeth Sud 1st, Samvat Year 1978 (27th May, 1922), and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

And that the 22nd day of August, 1922, has been fixed for hearing of the said suit.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd. P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

This 29th day of July, 1922.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

True Copy.

Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13734

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Dhotre, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of April, 1919, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Dhotre in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16 2/3 (sixteen and two-thirds) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2068 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 62, and Street Nos. 267-69 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the Santh by a public road and on or towards the North by a chawl and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the Mortgagee at his office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of Government Surplus Stores at Colaba will be proceeded with on MONDAY, the 7th, TUESDAY, the 8th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, daily at 10 a.m.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the District Engineer, special works G. I. P. Ry.

Building material of the properties known as "Hope—Hall" with its out-houses, situate at Mazgaon on the North side of the Hancock Bridge near the Mazgaon Station bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 4760/4761.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekar
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 2nd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T
Sangit] MANAPMAN [Acts5

3 DAY PERFORMANCES 3

Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit] EKACHA PYALA [Acts 5
Saturday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIKA [Acts 7
Sunday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T).
Sangit] DRAUPADI [Acts 3

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2½, 2 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8.

Tickets:—Can be had at the New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to 8 P.M. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

The Sparkling Heart-gladdening Metro Picture
THIS WEEK! TO-NIGHT!!
"IN FOR 30 DAYS"
(6 Reels)
Starring the lively Comedienne
MAY ALLISON
The programme includes the New Screen Magazine and a 2 Reel roaring Century "Horse sense" featuring
HARRY SWEET
To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

Balwant Sangit Mandali
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
opening performances
Thursday 3rd August 1922 at 8-30p.m.(S.T.
Saturday 5th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
(The masterpiece by the late Mr. Gadkari)
Sangit] BHAVABANDHAN. [Acts 5
Rates of Tickets Rs. 5-4-3-2½-2-1½-1 and Annas 8
TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE
Madhawashrama Girgaon daily.
K. P. PANDIT
Manager for the Bombay Season

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 DAILY 10 P. M.
The Bombay Public have given such an ASTOUNDING RECEPTION TO
CHAPLIN'S GREAT COMEDY
"THE KID"
that we have been compelled to retain it
ONE WEEK MORE!
The great charm and appeal of
"THE KID"
makes it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
CHARLIE'S ATTEMPTS
AT BABY REARING
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED!
It is a delirium of inconsequent Joy!
AND THE KID HIMSELF IS
Jackie Coogan
His amazing ability and personality is the rarest treat that has ever
BEEN GIVEN TO BOMBAY!
Booking at Rose's till 4-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"SHE LOVES AND LIES"
From the Story of the same name by Wilkie Collins.
HEADS I WIN—TAILS YOU LOSE, THAT WAS THE GAME SHE PLAYED

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
A DAILY CHANGE
with the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A picturisation of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief Produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films.
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
TO-DAY
Wednesday August 2nd..."Julius Caesar"
Thursday August 3rd ... "Merchant of Venice."
Friday August 4th .....Fun Friday, Comic Programme.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY ONLY WEDNESDAY
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
Julius Caesar
THE GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN
MASTER-PIECE.

THIS WEEK IS THIS WEEK DIVINE.
And the Leading Theatre of Bombay offers
AJAMIL
PRODUCED BY KOHINOOR Co.
AJAMIL a victim of so-called society, out-casted, dishonoured, disliked became a vicions man. But He once uttered the name of NARAYAN without knowing its significance. See the change that resulted at
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Next Week. BHISHMA PRATIGNA from the MAHABHARAT.

Satyavijaya
or
THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH
A Kanarese drama by the
KARNATAK AMATEURS
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE.
GRANT ROAD
at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
TO-MORROW 3RD AUGUST, 1922.
In aid of
KANARA SARASWAT BHAJAN MANDAL.
Have you been to their first attempt of 4th July?
If not, don't miss the second.
Rare chance to Kanarese knowing citizens of Bombay.
Tickets can be had from,
Mr. M. R. SAVUR,
E2, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
FOURTH INSTALMENT
"THE BLUE FOX"
(in 15 Episodes)

ARROW FILM CORPORATION
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 10. THE CLOSE PURSUIT.
" 11. THE WILDS OF ALASKA.
" 12. THE CAMP OF THE CHARKAS
GOLDWYN BRAY PICTOGRAPH and SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

Are you prepared
For a REAL SURPRISE & A SENSATION?
Here's something smart for you!
"ZIGOMAR"
has again appeared with his "Z" Gang.
See "ZIGOMAR" in
"Zigomar Vs. Nick Carter"
(2nd Series), of "ZIGOMAR"
together with our
Most Sensational Serial of Millions and Mystery
"The Evil Eye"
Episodes 5 and 6, featuring
the World's Lightweight Boxer Champion
BENNY LEONARD
A Double Bill Extraordinary
Times and Rates as usual
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
For the first time in India. The greatest Classical Photo-play
GANGAVATARAN
or
BHAGIRATH-GANGA
in 6 Reels
Produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
Featuring Miss Patience Cooper
Scnaerio written by Pundit Tulsi Dutt Shaida.
Pathe Gazette & Pollard Comic
DIALY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
TO-DAY AT 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
KALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,
BOMBAY
on
Wed. 2nd August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP
Friday 4th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Satur. 5th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 6th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Mon. 7th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 1st Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 1st Aug. 1920.
	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.03	57.66	62.48	30.98
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.06	53.33	64.63	33.22
Esplanade (Gov. Tel. Hospital)	0.20	54.44	59.07	33.03
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.13	58.13	63.16	34.79
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 31st.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. taches			29.674
Temperature of Air		Degrees	81.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	77 1
Dew Point		"	75 7
Relative humidity of Air		"	0 835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	9 0
Maximum temperature of Air		"	84 3
Minimum do do		"	78 8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.S.W.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	210
Fall of Rain		Inches	0 00
Total fall during month		"	31 09
Do. do. Year		"	57 63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Aug.			0 05

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	2	m 7 4	25 9	2	m 0 23	17 4
		0 41a	25 1		10a	20 7
Th.	3	m 8 30	26 1	3	m 1 37	17 4
		8 8a	24 10		2 28a	20 4
F.	4	m 9 23	28 8	4	m 2 35	17 2
		9 10a	25 1		3 33a	19 11
S.	5	m 10 23	27 3	5	m 3 26	16 11
		10 6a	25 5		4 25a	19 4
S.	6	m 11 3	27 9	6	m 4 11	16 9
		10 54a	25 10		5 5a	18 9
M.	7	m 11 38	28 0	7	m 4 51	16 7
		11 31a	26 3		5 39a	18 3
Tu.	8	m 5 40	25 10	8	m 11 38	20 2
		5 29a	25 9			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 2	(Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 3	(Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 4	(Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 5	(Saturday)	6h. 12m'	7h. 18m.
" 6	(Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 7	(Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 8	(Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain. Delhi reports a very heavy fall of 4.64" while Hissar, Ambala, Lahore and Rawalpindi had 0.80", 0.10", 0.29in and 0.11in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal. Night temperature was below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has been nearly general. Allahabad reports a heavy fall of 2.40" while Cawnpore and Agra had 1.50" and 0.32" respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi day temperature was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly general in east and south Rajputana. Mount Abu had a very heavy fall of 5-30" while Kotah and Jaipur received 0.40" and 0.67" respectively. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavy clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature was below the average in upper Sind and Rajputna.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Central India West. Deesa reports a very heavy downpour of 10.26" while Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore had 0.92", 0.24" and 0.10" respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and at Ahmedabad humidity is in excess.

Day temperature was below normal at Nesmuch, Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen locally; Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur reporting 0.25", 0.26" and 0.10", respectively. Skies are moderately or heavy clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Light rain has fallen locally; Ratnagiri and Karwar reporting 0.16" and 0.18" respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had a fall of 1.83" of rain, while Poona a light fall of 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions still remain slightly unsettled in east Rajputana and the west United Provinces. The monsoon remains weak in the Peninsula but has been vigorous in northern India excluding Sind and Kathiawar. Rain has been nearly general in Gujarat, east and south Rajputana, the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab and local in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast. Deesa reports a very heavy downpour of 10.26" while Mount Abu and Delhi also had very heavy falls of 5.30" and 4.64". Another heavy fall exceeding two inches amounts to 2.40" at Allahabad. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab and some extension may occur in Sind and the south-west Punjab.

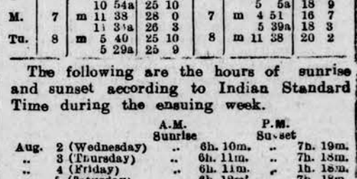
India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st July 1922.

The monsoon has given in conjunction with the wetsern disturbance widespread rain in northwest India but it continues weak in the Peninsula and the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota-Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the east United Provinces, the southwest Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy three; Rangoon two; Bassein, Toungoo one and a half; Kyaukpyu seven; Akyab six; Cox's Bazaar one and a half; Chaibasa one; Ludhiana three quarters; Sialkot two; Dalhousie three; Murree one and a half; Nowgong two and Pachmarhi one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF AUG. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	98.0	74 0	28	..	0	0
Do. 31st	100.1	80.1	23	..	0	-0.09
Jask ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	86.7	66.1	91	0 1	8.47	—1.53
Rawalpindi ..	92.4	66	8	0.29	4.01	—3.32
Lahore ..	93.0	78.2	88	0.80	6.29	—0.58
Hissar ..	88.1	66.1	9	0.10	21.94	+ 0.35
Ambala ..	82.8	73.6	88	4 64	11.43	+0.45
Delhi ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
UNITED PROVINCES	88.1	78.	86	0.32	10 23	—1.62
Agra ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mainpuri ..	83.4	76.8	87	0.01	1.79	+2.49
Jhansi ..	0.7	78.5	91	1.50	15.89	+2.32
Cawnpore ..	87.7	77.	94	2.40	18.89	+2.24
Allahabad ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	100.2	86.8	62	..	0	—1.22
Jacobanad ..	86.3	69.	85	..	0.20	—3.96
Karachi ..	81.2	74.3	90	0 04	7.57	—1.48
Jaipur ..	6.7	75.3	86	0 47	9.41	—0.52
Kotah ..	81.2	75.8	79	0 40	12.94	+0.12
Mount Abu ..	69.0	56.2	100	5.30	21.75	—6.52
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	86.3	72.6	89	..	4.57	—4.27
Dwarka ..	84.3	80.8	85	..	4.96	—4.55
Veraval ..	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rajkot ..	84.5	76.0	91	..	7.00	—.85
Bhavnagar Para	86.2	75.	86	..	9.20	—2.70
Surat ..	88.3	76.2	91	0 42	8.60	+2.65
Ahmedabad ..	95.2	76.1	95	0.92	20.36	+3.56
Deesa ..	93.1	76.0	93	10.26	17.35	+5.52
Neemuch ..	88.	72.	95	0.01	21.89	+8.89
Indore ..	81.3	72.1	88	0.10	18.09	+2.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	77.9	73.9	88	0.05	25.91	—0.45
Saugor ..	79.2	71.6	96	0.25	28.27	+7.03
Hosangabad ..	81.1	72 6	95	0.26	22.99	+1.97
Khandwa ..	86.4	74.7	86	..	7 94	—0.36
Akola ..	86.8	73.8	90	0 04	23.62	+2.79
Amroto' ..	84.2	73.0	83	..	18.33	+2.31
Nagpur ..	82.8	73.0	71	0 08	19.70	—3.77
Chanda ..	82.5	74.0	3	0 09	24.48	+0.69
Raipur ..	80 5	71 1	88	0 10	28.24	+5 69
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.3	78.4	85	0 03	57.66	+13.23
Ratnagiri ..	81.7	76.7	86	0.16	81.48	+17 56
Marmugoa ..	84.1	76.9	91	0 09	71.52	+8.61
Karwar ..	82.	76.0	84	0 .8	80.30	+2.83
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89.2	73.2	77	0.01	8.18	—1.54
Ahmednagar ..	85.3	71.7	81	..	7.53	—1.58
Poona ..	7 .5	70.3	90	0.10	10 74	—1.79
Sholapur ..	88 9	72.5	82	..	1 .20	+1.09
Bijapur' ..	84.3	70.4	81	..	4.40	—1.25
Belgaum' ..	72.4	67 4	95	1.83	2. 0	+3 89
Aurangabad' ..	82.6	70.3	87	0 00	15.13	+2.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.2	72.5	78	..	14.32	—3.92
Hyderabd ..	89 8	72.6	78	..	6.81	—4.37
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	86.5	76.2	85	0.41	87.32	+11.69
Calicat ..	84.2	74.9	92	0.0	83 55	+17.42
Cochin ..	86 0	6 5	86	0 03	58.27	+5 83
Colombo ..	86.5	73.4	85	1.02	12.70	—0.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYORE—						
Masulipatam ..	9 .3	80.5	68	..	8.82	—2.68
Bellary ..	92.9	74.8	66	..	0.61	—3.39
Cuddapah ..	100 6	80.0	62	..	4.38	—2.56
Madras ..	103.5	79 0	64	0 22	5.43	—0.58
Bangalore ..	85.3	64	80	..	5.42	—1.69
Coimbatore ..	88.4	67	70	..	3.14	—0.13
Trichinopoly ..	91.1	70 1	56	..	0.61	—2.15
Negapatam ..	96.8	75.1	62	..	3.17	—0.64



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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST 1922.

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 31st July 1922.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Shri Sambhagyavati Akkasaheb Maharaj's Eagleswell.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Whispering.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Starboard.
Mr. N Cannon's Golden Treasury.
Mrs A. Geddis' On Leave.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Miserable.
Mrs. J. L Ainsworth's Verna.
Mr F. M Garda's Allington.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. R. H Gahagan's Cally.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Eager To.
Mr. Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Bridgend.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Floreal.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Leandros.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Archer.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr A M S. Mahomed's Murmansk.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch's Paragua
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Lemoine.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Entailed.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Nicety.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Madame Sze.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Treasury.
Mr. G .Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Scribble.
Mr. C. Vaz's Mimi.
Mr. Heath's Marcodia
Mr. Heath's Marmion.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Lover True.
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's Good Health.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Zea.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's Latiff.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Apollo.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Ishallah.
Mr. N. Cannon's Dunbar.
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and S. N Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Gold King.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and H G Ally's Hero.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Malta.
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Cairo.
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Shamas.
Mr. N. E. Patel's Leopold
Mr. M. Mahomedally's Angler
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hakum.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat.
Mr. J. M. Patel's Good Star.
Mr. Noble's Brindisi.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Rose Hill.
Mr. K. Lindsay-Smith's Pride of Iraq.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Sooria.
Mr. M. Tyebjee's Peninsula.
Mr. Heath's Portcullis.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Braganza.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and A B Sethna's Another Night.
H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala's Chipstead Valley.
H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala's Caterham Valley.
Mr. N. Cannon's Ceremony.
Mr. N. Cannon's Florella.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Olivine
Mr. Darcy's Overseas.
Mr. Darcy's Lady Loo.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Victoria Cross.
Mr. G. Khamisa's Pin Money.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Footpedal.
Mr. G Wesche Dart's Cherry Girl
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
H. H. Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Lady Rita.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Kintail.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Sangidas Jestram's Wooralt.
Mr. M M Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr. B. A. Badsha's Milk Maid.
Mr. N. Cannon's Daphnis.
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's Dori.
Mr. Hillman's Troop Leader.
Mr. B. N Bhargava's Lace.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III.
Mr G. Khamisa's Pin Money.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Pine Tree.
Mr. G. Wesche Dart's Elsewise.
Mr Vernon's Balira.
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr. P. B Avasia's Eudorette.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Barbary.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Lomo.
Mr. G. G. Singhanee's Britomart.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Vengeance.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. Heath's Mossley.

THE JUNIOR PLATE. No. 1. Distance Furlongs.

Mr. Saleh Beg's Helicon.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Truelove.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Eagle.
Mr. M H. Sharaballi's Persian Star.
Mr. A R. Dakeel's Shah.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Dohan.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Kletitor.
Mr. D. Nensey's Tayruz.
Mr. D. Nensey's My Fancy.
Mr. D. Nensey' Watban.
Mr. B. A. Badsha's Arabian Gold.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Goodman.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Ashroff.
M. Abdulla Mana's Simon.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Orator.
Mr. B. Ciravegna's Careless.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Rising Star.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Mishaam.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's's Black Prince
Mr. H Cursetjee's Sikher.
Mr. A A Ajam's Minnam.
Mr. A. A. Ajam's Tribute.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Muslat.
Mr. A. S. Irani's Gay Peter.
Mr M. Mahomedally's Blue Diamond.
Mr. Mark's Anit.
Mr. Mark's Togram.
Mr. M. Ahmed's Uddai.
Mr. M. Ahmed's Mabdir.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Coroner.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Anter.
Mr. Ebrahim Gabee's Fluke.
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's Hermit.
Mr. Noble's Messina.
Capt. J. B. Browne's First Impressions.
Mr. J. B. Irani's Balance.
Mr. Theodore Giocalas' Buchafalos.
Mr. Theodore Giocalas' Aris.
H. H. Maharaja of Dhar's Dholpore
Mr. M. Goculdass's Marquis.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Reform.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Gourmet.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Revenue.
Mr. Abood Isaki's Salute.
Mr. M. Abdullally's Sadoon.
Messrs. A. M. Sabir and Faraj bin Sanad's Kanurthala.
Munshi A M Abdulla's Baby Grand.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Fiddler.
Mr. E. G. Hussain's Tantalus.
M. F S Irani's Monitor.
Mr. Heath's Africa.
Mr. Heath's Hamid.
Mr. S A Wahed's Osiris.
Mr. Abbas Kadum's Abood
Mr. Rahim Noormahomed's Ruby.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Jodha.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Parliament.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Anaiza.
Mr. S R A Wahab's Latiff.
Mr. G. Khomisa's Summerton.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Fareek.
Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee's Ferry Boat.
Mr M. Cursetjee's Karam.
Messrs W. King and P. G. Singhanee's Tit Bits.
Mr. Marks' Centry.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr Noble's March Along.
Mr. A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Amin.
Mr M Goculdass's Four Aces.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mikado.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Trade Mark.
Mr. Heath's Kooleb.
Mr. Heath's Arthur.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Bahadur-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Zohal..
Mr. S R. A. Wahab's Yellow Silk.
Mr S. R. A. Wahab's Red Silk.
Mr. Saleh Beg's Helicon.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz.
Mr. M. H. Sharabali's Trafalgar.
Mr. Esmail Hashum's Napoleon.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Mr L. Godse's Shahin.
Mr. Goorji Yacoob's Sirtib.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's Fletitor.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Arbeed.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr. Rustom Cowasjee's Buttonwood.
Mr. D. Nensey's Fayruz.
Mr. D. Nensey's My Fancy.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Messrs. Syed Mustapha and Mahomed Athiya's Sanjak.
Mr. Ebu Abdulnoor's Toonah.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Simon.
Mr. Ahmed Nayame's Jumna.
Messrs. Abdulla Mana and M. L. Godse's Raphael.
Mr. J G Rahim's Ambari.
Mr. Ahmed Nayame's Razeet.
Messrs S N Mahomed and H G Ally's Municipal.
Mr. E B Battliwala's Malabar.
Mr. R. Bomanji's Roumania.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Lookmani.
Mr. Jarula bin Talib's Moon.
Mr. H. Cursetjee's Obizeed.
Mr. D. Kursondas' Amirjung.
Mesrss. A A Ajam and H. Noormahomed' Khayum.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Zilzalar.
Mr. Fbrahim Kadum's Alder.
Mr. A. S. Irani's Ajeel.
Mr. C. Gokaldas' Hadid.
Mr. N E Patel's Jerwan.
Mr. Marks' Black Guinea.
Mr. Marks' Anit.
Mr Ebrahim Gazee's Nasaralla.
Mr. Husain Abdulla's Narin.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's Fahtak.
Mr. M. Ahmed's Uddai.
Mr. M. Ahmed's Mabdir.
Mr. Gubber Mahomed's Coroner.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. A S Fezi's Limerick.
Mr. A M S Mahomed's Triumph.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Beadmaker.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's Dholpore.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Sir Jamal.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gulmarg
Mr. M. Goculdass' Marshal Petain.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Marshal Foch.
Messrs. N E Patel and A K Glasswala's Honeysuckle.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Revenge.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Gun-runner..
Mr. Abdul Ghani bin Talib's Wincher.
Mr. Abood Isak's Salute.
Mr. Abood Isak's Warrant.
Mr. Vernon's California.
Mr. Vernon's Vernon.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Patriot.
Munshi A M Abdulla's Najdi.
Aga Coochick Shah's Kingscraft.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's White Rose.
Mr. Heath's Cauldron.
Mr. Heath's Africa.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Shah.
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's Isonomy.
Mr. Abbas Kadum's Abood.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Quantity.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (1) BEAT G. I. P. (0).

Monday witnessed yet another interesting game in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament the participants in the day's match were the Customs and G. I. P. Railway teams. The result of the day a score of one goal to nil was a distinctly unfortunate one for the defeated team in that the defeat was in no way a deserved one. On the run of the play and considering the balance of exchanges it can be safely said the Railway team had the advantage, yet when it came to scoring more through misfortune rather than to any inherent weakness of the team, the G. I. P. was able to do nothing. The teams were fairly evenly matched and if there was any advantage it was with the Railway team. The secret of the success of the Customs and the immunity they enjoyed from defeat is in a large measure to be attributed to the resourcefulness of the custodian H. Lynn, who played a superb game between the sticks and saved innumerable dangerous shots.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. the attendance in the galleries was not exceptionally large. The play was not much interfered with by rain. Play during the first half proved to be an extremely affair. Their was little of the spectacular in the innocuous end to end runs which characterised this period of play. The opposing backs were always on the alert and as the forward play on either side was not distinguished by either cleverness in passing or forcible attacks, the backs had little difficulty in warding off the long distance shots. The half-time found the panting teams on level terms with a blank scoring board.

Play, during the ealy half of the second moiety was of a nice with the first one the monotony was relieved a little bit, however, when mid way through it wright the right winger of the Customs cleverly passed a ball to D. Lynn the left inner, who found the net with a stinging shot. The rest of the game was dull as ditchwater. The G. I. P. made a few good runs, but all attempts at scoring were effectually frustrated by the Customs custodian H. Lynn. The score at the end of the game was:—

Customs 1 goal.
G. I. P. Nil.
The teams were:—
Customs:—H. Lynn; Puffs and Gartley; Sinilohurst, Giles and Bowers; Wright, Cheaves, Morris, D. Lynn and Clarke.
G. I. P.:—Moore; Firkham and Sawyers; Cow, Lewis and Anderson; Thompson, Mitchell, Hyde, Ambrey and Shinkfield.
Referee:—Lieut. Tarbolton.

MOPLAH RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to suggest through the columns of your paper that all those Mussalmans who will sacrifice animals on the occasion of Bakr-Id, should give all the skins and hides of the slaughtered animals, towards the "Moplah fund" instead of giving them or their value to any fund of any mosque or madd-ressa, I appeal to all Mussalmans to help the ill-fated Moplahs in this very simple way.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat, July 30.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 9th May 1922, I addressed the following letter to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Managing Agents of the above Company, which has neither been answered nor acknowledged as yet!

Sirs,

Re The Two Mine Sweepers. May I know the following:—

(1) What price was paid for each?
(2) What was the cost of bringing them to Bombay?
(3) Who did the fitting up in Bombay?
(4) Were tenders asked for the work?
(5) If not, on what terms was the work given out?
(6) Could not your own workshop do the work?
(7) Did the Contractors have a workshop?
(8) Did they submit an estimate?
(9) If not, were their bills certified by any recognised Surveyor?
(10) Were trial-trips taken, and by whom?
(11) Were they certified as satisfactory?
(12) If so, how can you account for a serious break down on the very first trip?
(13) Who is responsible for it and what has been the extra cost of repairs?
(14) What is the total cost of fitting up these vessels? How much have the contractors charged; and how much your workshop?
(15) Is it true, that the repairs have cost an enormous sum?
(16) Are the said vessels running smoothly?
(17) Are the voyages paying?
(18) Is it true, that one of the servants of the B. S. N. Co. is keenly interested in the firm of Contractors, that did the fitting up of the two mine sweepers?

There are bitter complaints about the present affairs of the Company; and I only hope, that you will please answer my queries clearly and candidly—Yours, etc.

I regret, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., have chosen to be silent, but they owe an explanation to the shareholders, which a firm of their standing cannot evade.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TOLLS ON BOMBAY-POONA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the re-establishment of tolls on the Bombay-Poona road passing through the Kolaba district i.e. from 35 miles out of Thana to the bottom of the Bhor Ghat, I think it desirable to call the attention of motor-owners to the fact that so far as this district is concerned toll-bars have been established on this road at miles 38, 45, and 63/2. The toll payable is Re. 1 but the toll-bars situated at miles 38, that is 3 on the Bombay side of Panwel and at mile 45 (with a sub-toll at a short distance from it), that is 3 miles on the Poona side are one for the purpose of toll, and payment at either absolves from payment at the other on showing the previous receipt. Instructions have been issued to toll-keepers that a board with the word 'toll' in large letters shall be placed 100 yards on each side of a toll-bar facing the traffic. Also under rule 20 of the Motor Vehicles Rules it has been ordered that the speed of motors is to be reduced to 6 miles an hour after passing the warning board.

2. I must at the same time call the attention of your readers to the fact that a number of complaints are being received already from toll-keepers that motors are passing the tolls and refusing to pay. If this continues the district authorities will be under the painful necessity of undertaking prosecutions for infringement of the rules. It is hoped however that this will not be necessary now that attention has been called to the matter. I have the honour to be.—Yours, etc.

R. G. GORDON.

Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba.
Alibag, July 31.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now high time that the authorities took some drastic measures to put down the reign of terror in the suburbs. If such offences as committed at Marole are allowed to go unpunished, no one can feel safe in the suburbs. We hope that our present Police Commissioner Mr. Kelly will do his utmost to get rid of the nuisance. It is better for our millionaires also to keep watchmen Iranees of Persia and Bhaias of Upper India, instead of Pathans, as the former are very faithful and loyal to their masters.—Yours, etc.,

BAPUJI C. CAMAJI BROACHA.

OFFICIALS & PUBLIC CRITICISM.

The "Leader" writes:—

Lord Lytton in his speech at Dacca on the occasion of presenting the King's police medals stated that 'no man should join a Government, unless he was prepared to have his actions misrepresented and his motives vilified.' He pointed out that 'in every country where freedom of speech was allowed such criticism was to be found.' In this country recently there has been a tendency on the part of public servants not to regard the misrepresentation of their acts and motives as the necessary concomitant of holding office, but to launch civil and criminal prosecutions against offending papers or individuals. While no doubt publicists should take reasonable care not to make reckless allegations against public servants, a duty is also cast on the Government, in the interests of free criticism and checking of abuses of power, to discourage the resort to law courts by its servants, except in case of papers which habitually spread lies and make reckless statements.

In the case in which Maharaj Singh Bukshi, an ex-military officer, was prosecuted and charged with firing a double barrelled gun and threatening to shoot a police constable, the accused who pleaded guilty was fined Rs. 10.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in the "Bombay Chronicle" that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in answer to a question at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, denied having told the Subjects Committee of the Liberal Conference held last May in Bombay that newspapers were supplied to Mahatma Gandhi in jail, and said that "all that he stated was, when the question of supplying newspapers was mentioned, he believed there would be no difficulty in the way of supplying newspapers, if they were asked for. He had then in mind the communication, issued by the Director of Information, to the effect that newspapers had not been asked for."

As I was present at the Subjects Committee, sat quite close to Sir Chimanlal, was, indeed, the proposer of the resolution which led to his statement—there being at the special request of the President no third speaker on it,—and at the close of Sir Chimanlal's speech, expressed satisfaction at his assurance, I can only think that Sir Chimanlal's memory failed him when he denied having said that newspapers were supplied to Mahatma Gandhi.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Hayward in reply to an earlier question, Sir Chimanlal said that he inferred from the statement of the Director of Publicity that no newspapers had been asked for, that, if asked for, there would be no difficulty in the way of supplying newspapers. Let me remind Sir Chimanlal that, as soon as he sat down after speaking, I asked him if he was sure of his facts. He replied that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), then a member of the Government of Bombay, had visited Mr. Gandhi in jail. I interrupted: "Is Mr. Cowasji in charge of jails?": "No," replied Sir Chimanlal, "Hayward is: but he (Mr. Cowasji) was asked to go, and he saw Mr. Gandhi." When I was called upon by the Chairman to reply, I began by expressing satisfaction at the information given by the Hon. Member and admitted that the supply of books and newspapers went a great way towards meeting part of my resolution. I am too old a publicist to feel satisfaction or to express it, at any suppositious beliefs of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

That the Subject Committee was not the Conference, and that the members of the public are not admitted to it—as if those who attended were not members of the public—are utterly irrelevant, except on the assumption that a Member of Government is entitled to say what he likes at such a Committee without being called to account for it.

As for Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir's concern for the confidential character of the Subject Committee's proceedings, it may interest him to know that the first detailed comment on this matter was published by an organ of the Liberal Party.

The episode, in my opinion, shows clearly that it is extremely inconvenient in the interests both of Government and the public that members of the Executive Government should transform themselves into "free-lances" to use the felicitous phrase of the Honourable President of the Council.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

Bombay, August 1.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S LATEST STUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been called to a circular under the signature of Mr. K. R. Malsey, Superintendent, Ticket and Cash Office of the Bombay Tramway Company and addressed to the Tramway Company's Employees. The circular says that "the Tramway Union as at present constituted is not successful and leads to constant strife and unpleasantness," and then calls upon the workers "to join in forming a Co-operative Union, composed entirely of employees in the Company," and to elect a President, a Vice-President, a treasurer and a Secretary of this Semi demi-official —or to put in the words of the notice, Co-operative—Union. It urges the necessity of forming works Committees—which the Tramway Union has demanded time and again, and the Company's officers have persistently, refused and as a finishing touch it proclaims that "the officers of the Company have signified their willingness to help in every way they can in making a success of the Unions and thus lets the cat out of the bag.

Unfortunately the men have seen through this latest stunt of the Company and the attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the men to the union by a transparent subter-fuge are inopportune since the men are made of harder fibre than the authors of the new move have been able to imagine. Just imagine Mr. Lucas as President of "the Co-operative Union" waiting upon Mr. Lucas the Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company to plead for the grievances of his subordinates! Now this sounds Gilbertion and might have been culled from the "Micado" or the "Yeomen of the Guards." Do these people really imagine that by a change in the personnel of the Union, all the grievances affecting the men will disappear as if by the unseen force of magic? They might as well get M. Coue down here from Paris and try his methods to make the men happy and contented. And knowing the heart of the men as I do I can say there will hardly be any "Black Sheep" within the fold of our union who would be lured by promises of the beautiful pastures beyond the distant hills.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR,
General Secretary.

Workmen's Institute, Parel, July 31.

The Viceroy, as patron of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has confirmed the appointment by the Council of the Institute of Dr. Martin Onslow Forster F. R. S. D. Sc., Director of the Indian Institute of Industrial Chemistry as Director of the Institute. It is hoped that Dr. Forster will join his appointment at Bangalore early in October next.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CAUGHT IN ACT OF STEALING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McKelvie charged Hira Maruti with theft of a handbag.

The evidence showed that Mrs. F. H. Pickles, residing in Taj Mahal Hotel, woke up from sleep on Sunday last at 4-30 p.m. hearing some noise in her room and saw the accused. She asked him as to why he had come there, when he produced a letter for delivery addressed to a Captain Powell, which on enquiry proved to be a false letter. Mrs. Pickles, seeing her handbag missing, handed over the accused to the waiter who had him arrested by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted three previous convictions. His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

AMMUNITION WITHONT LINCENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Gurney charged Enrico Colatino (Italian), Engineer, with possessing 28 rounds of 303 rifle ammunition without a license.

Mr. Cecil Webb, a Preventive Officer, said on information received, he searched the accused's person in the presence of some witnesses and found 28 rounds of 303 rifle ammunition, for which accused had no license.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

REPORTED THEFT.

Motumal Hotchund, a curio merchant having his shop, on Hornby Road, Fort, has made a report to the police that at 5 p.m. yesterday, he locked his shop and went home. At 9 a.m. to-day when he opened the shop he found a number of show-cases broken open and articles lying about. He then noticed that the back door had been broken open and necklaces, rings, gold and silver watches, silver cups, collectively valued at Rs. 5,795 stolen.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A Hindu boy, named Dasrath Kondia, aged nine years, residing with his parents at Naigaum, was playing with a girl, aged about eight years, at a pond near his house on the afternoon of the 30th instant, when he told the girl that he would bathe in the pond. He was standing near the water when his foot slipped and he fell into it. The girl ran home and informed his father who took him out. He was found dead.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of Kondia yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of death from accidental death.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On the evening of Saturday last at six o'clock a municipal motor-lorry was going along Bellasis Road, when Shunker Mahadu, a Hindu boy, aged about sixteen years, who was known to the driver, was seen trying to climb it on the left side near the driver's seat. His right leg was on the footboard and he was holding an iron bar on the vehicle when his foot slipped and he fell and went under the front left wheel of the lorry. The lorry was stopped before the back wheel could go over him. He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the night of the 30th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Shunker, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

At the Kasara Power House, a fireman named Kalika Badhi was removing ashes from under the boiler a fortnight ago when the flames from the furnace set fire to his dhotar and he was burnt. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and allowed to go home as he refused to stay in the hospital any longer. He succumbed to his injuries on the night of the 30th instant.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY.

On the afternoon of the 30th instant, motor-lorry No. 710 was being driven along Parel Road towards Pydhowni by Sheikh Abdul Rahiman, when on the Bhendy Bazaar Road a Hindu boy named Govind Harjiwan, aged about six years, was run over. The left side rear wheel passed over the body. The boy was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital by Mr. J. P. Blackmore of the Bombay Gas Company, who happened to be passing by in his car. The boy died on Monday morning. It has been alleged that the lorry was on the wrong side of the road and enquiries are in progress.

INTERESTING SHARE BAZAR CASE.

We understand that the further hearing of a case of great interest to investors and speculators, which, it is believed, will decide the vexed question of the powers of the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange, will take place to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji. In this case Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., share brokers, are seeing Dr. C. L. D'Avonie, a medical practitioner of this City, for recovery of losses arising out of transactions in the New Eastern Mills Shares.

Official and Personal.

Major Blake, Captain Macmillan and Captain Maline dined with His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on Monday night.

His Excellency the Governor of Punjab and staff arrived at Lahore from Rohtak on the 30th July.

Sir Harcourt Butler, who with staff returned to Lucknow, on the 30th July from Allahabad, left in the night for Nainital.

The Viceroy has confirmed the appointment of Dr. Martin Onslow Forster, Director of Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry, as Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Mr. N. M. Shah, wrangler, was yesterday presented with an address by the Gujarati community in Poona on his taking up the duties of the principalship of the New Poona College in place of the retiring Principal Mr. V. G. Apte. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided when a large and distinguished gathering was present.—(A. P.)

The fourteenth session of the All-India Khattri Conference will be held at Cawnpore on 1st, 2nd and 3rd September next.

All members of the Everest Expedition, who had not already returned, both European and Indian, arrived at Kalimpong safely on the 31st July. They will leave for Darjeeling on the 1st instant.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, August 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 4.

Bakri Id: Banks closed.

Women's Council Parliamentary Sub-committee lecture on the "Bombay Municipality and its Work", at 5-30 p.m. at the Town Hall. Speaker: Mr. R. P. Masani (Ag. Commissioner.)

The S. S. "China" with mails of Japan 29th expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAYS' MEETING

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

To-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting of the labourers of Bombay under the auspices of the Central Labour Board at the Damodar Hall, Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, when Mr. N. M. Joshi, will speak on the International Labour Movement and Mr. Jhabwala the Hon. Secretary of the Board will explain the Gratuity question of the men now successfully solved. Mr. Ginvala, Solicitor, Vice-President of the Board, will take the chair.

PARSIS AND PROPOSED CREMATORIUM.

A public meeting of Parsis was held on Saturday last, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to protest against the proposed crematorium for which a score of Parsis lately issued an appeal inviting funds for the project. Naib Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjana presided.

The President said 99 per cent. of the Parsis were against the movement for a crematorium and those who favoured it could be counted on one's fingers' ends whether they were influential or rich men or otherwise. Such men should be kept aloof from taking any part in their social, educational and other matters. He had expressed his views on this vexed question in the Press showing how from their religious point of view the movement, was detrimental to their interests. They must have found how the Parsi community had been saved from a great many troubles during the past and how it had advanced thereafter. The Parsi community and its religion would exist until the world lasted.

He emphasised the need that real education should be imparted to Parsi children and the imposition of more restrictions in their community than at present. While they found now fifty or five hundred favouring cremation, they would find fifty thousand or a lakh of their men in future advocating cremation if they did not take strong measures now to put down the movement.

Mr. R. N. Master (Adil) then sang a few songs in which he gravely drew the attention of the community to stir betimes as the "clouds were lowering over their heads."

Mr. Manockji Patel said they were now face to face with a calamity for which the Parsis should come forward with courage to overcome it. It was a pity the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat had failed in doing their duty by taking any steps against the crematorium movement. The sacred texts of the Avesta had ordained that it was a great sin to burn a body in fire. Those who supported the movement were not entitled to be called "Zarthostis," but "Zuddins" quoting a certain section of the texts. He also quoted sections of the sacred writings wherein cremation was condemned. The best way of disposing of the dead should be the cheapest, and theirs was the system which was undoubtedly the cheapest. Moreover, by their present mode the four elements, viz., fire, air, earth and water, were not polluted. All these advantages could not be averred, be claimed by any other mode now existing. The basic principles for their religion was to revere fire and if they took to cremation they would be violating those principles. Their protest against the reformers was based on religion. Only the prophets could reform the tenets of religion but not those who advocated cremation, and he sarcastically asked whether those so-called "reformers" were prophets to interfere with their age-long custom.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The day has passed quietly in all section of the market. Howrahs and Clives were turned over in a fair quantity, fluctuations being small. Very little outside business came into bazar and most of contracts made appeared to be on speculative account. Higher prices shares were again neglected, Alliance being rather easier. Cottons were not dealt in any quantity but prices were fairly well maintained. Among coals there was a noticeable absence of scrip in case of Bansjorah and Gopalichuck for both of which buyers were offering full rates. Raneegunge and Burrakur were again in request on market taking a hopeful view of coming dividends. The other coal shares were dull with a few buying orders in evidence. Industrials were quiet. Indian Iron and Steel were scarce at 52-8 and Titaghur Paper could be placed at 10-4. A fair business was put through in British India Corporation ordinary and preferences continue in demand but sellers appear to be out of the market. Imperial Bank (contributory registered an advance of several points and there were buyers over at the close. Following were closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government papers 56-12, 6 per cent. Bonds (1931) 100-4.

Bank:—Tata Industrial Bank 6-8 discount, Imperial Bank (conty.) 352.

Railways:—Ahmedpur Katwa Railway 48-8 x, d.

Cotton:—Dunbar 375, Kesoram 12.

Jute:—Alliance 555, Century 9, Clive 38, Howrah 45-2, Lansdowne 280, Northbrook 56-8 s. l., Reliance 44-12.

Coal:—Burrakur 39, Century 4-6, Standard 71, Sutikdih 10-12.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 5-6, Indian Iron and Steel 53-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 4-2 s.l., Behar Rice 2-2, B. I. Corporation 8-12 and (deb.) 16-12 and (pref.) 106 o. l., Burma Finance and Mining 2-8, Fairbairn Lawson 4-4, Gauhati Shillong Motors 97 s. l., Indian Wood Products 6-12, Madan Theatres 6-10, Titaghur Paper (pref.) 70, Midnapore Zemindary (ord.) 114 and (pref.) 84, Anglo Oriental Steam 23-10, Bengal Assam Steam 201, Carew and Co., 52-8, 6 per cent. Empire Jute (deb.) 95, 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal (deb.) 70-8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand bills fifteen and three and eleven sixteenth pence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 2, 1922.

DANGER AHEAD.

From the placing of manufacturing orders to matters ophthalmic, the bureaucracy have stoutly championed the according of the "most-favoured-nation" treatment to their Mother-country. The inclination is natural. The public, however, would do well to be on their guard against coy advances in the same direction. While British manufacturers are gratified at the virtual booking of orders worth Rs. 150 crores on railway account, they are uneasy at the competition of other countries in the Indian market, which, even in comparison with China, is the most paying region for the unloading of goods. The manufacturers of Sheffield have formed a special vigilance committee to see that Indian orders are retained to their advantage. They have their eye on the so-called Indian High Commissioner who places orders on behalf of the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and Indian States. In his evidence before the Railway Committee he gave a glimpse of the British doggedness with which contract-mongers beset him for spoils against competitive prices. The Manchester Chamber is guarding the marches of the Indian Empire, consumed with pity for the masses. Now we learn that the London Chamber of Commerce has called upon the British Government "to convene an Imperial Conference at which commercial and industrial communities shall be adequately represented with the object of concerting further measures to meet the vital necessities of the present situation." What are the vital necessities of the present situation calling for an Imperial Conference? The "Times" explains that it is necessary for British manufacturers and merchants to find compensation wihin the Empire for the lamentable decline in European demand. In other words, there is a deadly prospect for the non-manufacturing "dependencies" of the Empire of being dumped with unsaleable goods; in the language of polite flapdoodle, the occasion has arisen for developing inter-Empire trade on the basis of Imperial Preference; in Sastrian rhapsody, the moment is singularly propitious for binding the Empire in the golden chains of an indissoluble union. "Many firms and individuals", says the London paper, "who, in the pre-war days, directed their attention to building up a foreign trade connection, to-day regret that their efforts were not directed towards Imperial trade development. The nation must look to the British communities overseas for materials as well as food, and find in co-operation with them the only means of avoiding a serious decline in the standard of living in Britain." These reflections and consultations are startling enough, and Indians have good reason to be alarmed at overtures in the name of Empire resources. To add to the peril of the country's unfortunate situation, there is the fear that the Fiscal Commission have been, jointly and in parts, coquetting with the idea of Imperial Preference.

We cannot afford at this time to give the slightest advantage to the enemies of India who count the economic vassalage of the country as a healthy feature of Imperial unity. They may talk of "federation" and "brotherhood" and "solidarity" and "reciprocity", but the real motive is trade aggrandisement by one-fifth of the population of the Empire which is self-governing. They want exclusive rights in the market and preferential treatment in the disposal of tropical produce. As the "Times" sapiently observes, there should be no lowering in the British standard of living and, therefore, prosperity should be secured by inter-Empire trade. All the log-rolling enthusiasm we are witnessing in connection with the British Empire Exhibition seems directly connected with the federation project and there is danger of a rubber-stamp politician or two being put on an Imperial Conference to represent India and ruin her cause. The Indian commercial community ought to be wide-awake to the danger looming ahead. It would be fatal to Indian interests to be entangled in any scheme of Imperial Preference. The mandated countries are inarticulate, but India is in a position to resist the threat of dumping operations with some success. Who wins by force but half overcomes the foe. The idea behind the London Chamber's manifesto is the complete control of India's import trade and the securing of exemption for British goods in import tariffs. English merchants fear that when the full force of foreign competition in India sets in, it may loosen the hold of England, with deleterious consequences to the standard of living at "Home." When German merchants are free to settle in India after three years, they are sure to capture at least ten per cent. of the trade in the first year. America is a vigorous competitor of Britain even in the shipping line, while Japan is trying to look up after her post-war overthrow. These circumstances inspire the idea of hedging the Empire, and London capitalists are apparently anxious for favoured treatment on the sentiment that we are all "within the Empire." The doggerel about the Devil being sick will illustrate the present clamour for a privileged position and also the natural sequel.

It is intolerable that India's interests should be regulated by the profit-takers in London who, to make their project respectable, would have the mummery of an Imperial Conference to precede what they have already voted as essential for them. According to pre-war average, England enjoys 63 per cent. of the import trade of India, other parts of the Empire 7 per cent. and the rest of the world 30 per cent. As, however, European markets are feeble on account of the Jingoism of the Allies, and other foreign nations actively canvass common customers, the London capitalists would like to have the 30 per cent. also reserved for themselves; hence the lucrative humbug about unity and Imperial Preference. The mandated territories and African possessions have still to be educated into becoming large consumers; while India, with her proud history of the last 150 years in economic development, promises to do well as the dhoby's donkey of the Empire. Of course, new acquisitions will have to be tapped as part of the Imperial trust, but, as we have remarked, to develop them takes time and in any event there is no harm in developing as much as could be laid hold of. On 19th June, Sir Robert Horne delivered a significant eulogy of Imperial Preference in the House of Commons, slashing the sceptics. "The gentlemen opposite would rather trade with the outside world than with our own Dominions," he exclaimed. "What answer would be given by the men of the working people of this country *whose employment depended upon our getting sufficient markets to which to send their products*?" The challenge answered itself. It is said that the way to get to the heart of John Bull is through his stomach. Sir Robert Horne thus won the hearts of his auditors. As for India, we emphasise that it is her business to buy what she wants and sell where she wants. She will refuse to be sacrificed for the profit of others or to have her liberty of action curtailed to her economic cost. Already Britain, through her political domination, enjoys 63 per cent. preference in Indian markets. But for that domination, she would be enjoying less of the world's good gifts. Nor can the Indian people think of victimising themselves for the better affluence of the Colonies which insult and persecute their kinsfolk. They must buy from where they like and, if the political arm of injustice is again used, they should try to defeat the ends of such coercion by power more efficacious than physical force.

MANUFACTURING LOYALTY.

An Associated Press telegram from Ahmedabad contained the other day the following news item: "The Government of Bombay have passed orders of attaching Dhasa and Raisankli as their Talukdar, Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, refused to dissociate himself from the Non-Cooperation movement and to tender apology for his absence at the time of H. E. the Governor's visit to Kathiawar." Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai is a leading political worker in Gujarat. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Gujarat Provincial Conference, held at Anand under the presidency of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. He is a talukdar in Kathiawar. His active participation in Indian politics, especially Congress work, was not agreeable to the political predilections of the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant. Sometime before the Governor's last visit to Kathiawar, Mr. Gopaldas was asked by the Political Agent—Major A. H. E. Mosse—"to attend the Durbar in honor of His Excellency's visit." He expressed his inability to do so, as he was working in the Kaira District, as the President of the Anand Taluka Congress Committee, which was just then preparing the Taluka for Mass Civil Disobedience. Subsequently, Mr. Gopaldas was telegraphed for to meet Major Mosse at Limbdi. When he went to Limbdi he was given to understaud that his presence at Rajkot was necessary during the Governor's visit and that he could not leave Rajkot without the permission of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. Mr. Gopaldas, who is a thorough-going Non-Cooperator and a staunch disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, wanted to consult Mahatma before he could think of abiding by the minatory order of Major Mosse. The latter insisted upon Mr. Gopaldas obeying immediately his own behests and the result was Mr. Gopaldas, as a self-respecting man, refused to comply with the wishes of the Political Agent. When Major Mosse realized that he had caught a Tartar, he climbed down and allowed Mr. Gopaldas to consult Mahatma as he wished to do. Mr. Gopaldas returned to Ahmedabad and Nadiad, and after consulting Mahatmaji and Mr. Abbas Tyabji, President, Kaira District Congress Committee, replied to Major Mosse that he could not comply with the desire of the Agent to the Governor that he should go to Rajkot on the 23rd January last and there await the orders of the Agent. Mr. Gopaldas stated that he had to be at Anand on the date in question on public duty, under instructions from his immediate chief, Mr. Tyabji.

It is obvious that Mr. Gopaldas's polite reply strongly reacted on the bureaucratic mentality of Major Mosse, who in his letter, dated 25th January, wrote to him in this wise: "You now inform me that you will be unable to be present at Rajkot on account apparently of the prior claims of *your duty* to the Non-cooperation party. I recognize no such duty on your part, and I call upon you *immediately* to proceed to Rajkot and there await the orders of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar." Thereupon, Mr. Gopaldas wrote another letter to Major Mosse explaining how he, as a person possessed of the ordinary rights of a free citizen, could not be expected to join in the manufactured rejoicings on the occasion of the Governor's visit. Finally, he declined to go to Rajkot and remain there during "the pleasure" of so exalted an institution as the Agent to the Governor. The upshot of all this correspondence was that Mr. Gopaldas was called upon by the "Governor-in-Council" to explain the attitude he had taken up, to submit an apology in writing for the active disrespect shown to His Excellency the Governor and publicly withdraw his support from the Non-Cooperation movement. Mr. Gopaldas sent a spirited but dignified letter explaining his position and pointing out how he had meant no disrespect and shown no discourtesy towards the "person" of the Governor. But his statement, like the statements of other persons similarly placed, received no attention from the "Governor-in-Council", and orders were passed by the "Governor-in-Council" for attaching the ancestral estates of Mr. Gopaldas. We publish elsewhere the correspondence that passed between the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant and Mr. Gopaldas, from which our readers will be able to judge for themselves how intolerant and arbitrary are the ways of the bureaucracy and how the Political Department acts like an engine of repression whereby the Kathiawar chiefs and their subjects are kept in a state of subservience. We do not feel sorry for Mr. Gopaldas on whom the extreme penalty has been visited, for he himself had anticipated, when he took up the attitude of an independent citizen, that many hardships would fall to his lot for his refusal to become a tool of the Political Department. But we do feel sorry, in a way, for a Government that imagines it can manufacture loyalty among Indians by coercion and intimidation. If Mr. Gopaldas, instead of being devoted to Mahatma Gandhi and identified with the N. C. O. movement, had sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, as some people have done, had busied himself with the cultivation of an Aman Sabha and promoted addresses and parties in honour of high officials, he-might-have been fed with crumbs from their table. The treatment meted out to him by the Bombay Government must make his brother chiefs and the Rulers of Indian States see how frail and insecure is their own tenure and how easily they can become victims to the wrath of the Political Department.

Notes of the Day

Political Prisoners.

It is notorious that while most of the Provincial Governments have recognised in theory and, in some cases, in practice, the necessity of according special treatment to political prisoners, the Government of Bombay with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, have persisted in treating political prisoners as ordinary criminals and felons. The imprisonment of the Mahatma gave them an opportunity to change their attitude, but the manner of their treatment of him in jail has revealed to a shocked world to what extent the administration of this "progressive" Presidency is devoid of the elements of enlightenment and humanity. And the debate in the local Legislative Council on Sardar Muttalik's resolution and, especially, the dogged manner in which the Home Member and the general apologist of the Government, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, fought against it, have made the revelation of the Government's attitude the more painful to every man of common humanity. We are glad to see that our morning contemporary has been moved to write in strong terms about this attitude of the Government of Bombay. Our contemporary says: "Rather will it be felt that there is a wide gap between the Government and a large section if not a majority of the Legislative Council on this very important matter, and that the Government are standing aloof from the general sentiment of the people. That is a deplorable, we are inclined to add, a dangerous situation." Our contemporary proceeds to "appeal to His Excellency the Governor to remove the misapprehension of a conflict of view, policy and practice which will be left on the public mind by the debate, and by a clear and authoritative declaration of policy, made before the present session of the Council closes, place the issue in its true perspective." The session of the Council ended before the appeal of our contemporary saw the light of day. We shall wait and see what effect the appeal produces on the mind of the Governor, who, it appears, has made himself personally responsible for the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi.

"Fight a Clean, Straight and Honest Battle."

However we may point out that there is very little likelihood of "misapprehension of a conflict of view, policy and practice." The speeches of Mr. Hayward and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad are quite clear and show that their views have not changed since the former first expressed his inability to understand who were "political prisoners" and the latter spoke of "the luxury of a pillow" that a generous and humane Government had vouchsafed to the Mahatma in jail. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas in a spirited speech, showed how Mr. Hayward's speech, "with all the rhetoric and all the abtruse matters connected with legal quibbling, was wanting in touch upon the subject-matter of the resolution," and how, in using rhetoric about Malegaon and Chauri Chaura, the Home Member had "tried to prejudice the minds of the members of the Council in a manner which was not justifiable and not necessary for the purposes of the resolution." Mr. Hayward gave away his own case when, as Mr. C. M. Gandhi said, he himself declared that there were less than 150 prisoners of a particular class (political) and when he implicitly admitted that there could be special classes of prisoners if the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Seditions Meetings Act were applied in this Presidency. As to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's difficulty about rigorous imprisonment being required under the Penal Code, are not the Government empowered to convert this imprisonment into simple imprisonment? In this connection we may say in passing that the time is come for a drastic amendment of the political section of the Indian Penal Code, bringing the law of sedition in conformity with the practice in other civilized countries. Sir Chimanlal protested against Mr. Purshottamdas' description of the Governments' treatment of political prisoners as one "likely to make them physical wrecks and imbeciles." Mr. Pahaljani accepted the challenge of the Government and instanced the treatment given to Mr. Jairamdas and Mr. Mahomed Karim. Apart from this, does Sir Chimanlal Setalvad believe, for example, that the denial of opportunity or adequate fresh-air exercise and of light in his cell at night to Mahatma Gandhi is justifiable on any ground of reason and humanity? The truth of the matter is, as Mr. Purshottamdas pointed out, where there is a will there is a way. What was required, he rightly said, was that the same mentality which actuated the Judge who tried the Mahatma should prevail in the Government of Bombay and the latter should fight with the Non-Co-operators "a clean, straight and honest battle." As things are at present, political prisoners are treated in this Presidency "in a manner for which there is no parallel in the civilized world."

The Tale of the Mark.

"Marks to-day dropped to 2,725 to the pound sterling, a record". Such is the laconic announcement made by Reuter. Yet, behind it lies a tragic tale of economic ruin, which the short-sighted Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain have brought about. Not all the conferences and commissions, set up by the Allied Supreme Council, have been able to save Europe from an economic catastrophe. The reaction of Germany's collapse, which far-seeing economists foresaw at the outset, has been felt in London and Paris and it is recognised generally that only the grant of a moratorium can stave off the inevitable final collapse of Germany, and in its wake, of Europe, leading to international complications of the first magnitude. M. Poincare—and the French capitalist Press—"can think of nothing better than a hysterical call for the immediate 'turkification' of Germany." Only occasionally do we catch a gleam of sound commonsense, and it is realized in some French circles that "the Treaty of Versailles is bankrupt." But M. Poincare insists on his "pound of flesh," and some of the French Nationalists are shouting: "We are on the left bank of the Rhine; let us stay there, let us exploit it, let us drag out of Germany and the Germans all we can get." All this, like M. Poincare's threat of independent action, is mere bluff. France knows it; England knows it; M. Poincare himself knows it, but he is holding out in the hope of squeezing for France as much out of Germany as he can. Mr. Lloyd George does not wish to see Germany crushed; but he fears an open rupture with France and M. Poincare. Hence all the silly twaddle to which the world has been treated during the past few weeks on the Reparations question. The time has, however, arrived, when the situation must be dealt with boldly. The whole Reparations policy has got to be consigned to the scrap-heap and the economic clauses of the Versailles gamble revised if Europe is to know any peace. The question is whether "the European statesmen will go sane before Europe goes smash," and signs are not wanting to indicate that some compromise will yet be evolved from the welter of European economics.

A Pension and its Moral.

Apropos of our criticism of the action of the Bombay Government in arbitrarily withdrawing the pension of Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi of Dharwar, an esteemed correspondent, while approving of our comments, says: "Of course, no amount of criticism and exposure of the acts of the present Government can have any effect on them, lost, as they are, to all sense of fairness in their dealings with their political opponents. However, you have done a signal service to the cause of the country by mercilessly exposing the futility of the present Councils and the hallucinations of the Moderates who yet think they can do any good to the country by their being in the Councils. I think the time is not distant when even these gentlemen will see the folly of co-operating with, what is, to all intents and purposes, an alien and unsympathetic Government."

Horatio Bottomley.

After the amazing disclosures of fraud made in the course of Bottomley's trial and his conviction by the courts, it is not surprising that the British Government should feel constrained to take steps for Bottomley's expulsion from the House of Commons. Bottomley is still clinging to the hope that his appeal to the House of Lords may fare differently from his appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeals. If, however, the House of Lords should choose to uphold his conviction, it will not follow that Bottomley would automatically lose his seat in the House of Commons, because the offence of which he has been convicted is one of felony, and not misdemeanour, and the English law makes a vast distinction between the two. In the case of Bottomley the House will have to adopt a formal motion of expulsion. But before that is done, Bottomley can appear before the House and speak in his own defence. That is why the House adopted Mr. Austen Chamberlain's motion for giving directions to Bottomley's jailor to produce him before the House when required. If Bottomley wants to avoid personal attendance by submitting a written statement he can do so. But it is difficult to think that he will miss his last chance of swaying the passions of his brother members and arousing their sympathy. Interesting developments may yet be expected. In the meantime, Bottomley's Solicitor has written to the Speaker of the House asking for a postponement of the motion against his client pending the result of the appeal to the Lords, and the Speaker has replied that it is not within his competency to sway the motion of the House in such a matter.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN & FRANCE.

GREEK "ASSURANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

London.—It is authoritatively learned that Britain and France are completely agreed in regard to the steps to be taken to preserve the neutrality of Constantinople, but a Greek military demonstration against the city is regarded in Downing Street as the most improbable.

The whole question of the Greeco-Turkish conflict is likely to be discussed by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincare on the occasion of the latter's visit to London.

It is learned that the transfer of the second battalion of the Sussex Regiment from Malta to Constantinople is part of a regular transport programme, and does not involve the strengthening of the garrison at Constantinople.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GREEK NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Mr. Lloyd George said that on the same day as the Greek Note, with regard to the occupation of Constantinople, was received, the British representative in Athens, in compliance with instructions from London, warned the Greek Government of the serious consequences such a step would entail. (Cheers.)

EXPEDITING NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT."

The Greek Foreign Minister, in reply, gave a positive assurance there was no cause for alarm as the Greek forces would not, on any account, enter the neutral zone without the Allied consent. He had since reaffirmed this assurance. The action of the Greek Government was apparently due to the desire to expedite the Near East settlement.

STEPS AGAINST GREEK AGGRESSION.

ALLIED ASSURANCES TO TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

Constantinople.—The Foreign Minister has presented a note to the Allied High Commissioners in which he hopes that all steps will be taken to prevent violation of the neutrality of Constantinople in view of Greek movements in Thrace. He estimates that there are thirty thousand Greek troops in Thrace. The Minister for the Interior announces that he has received formal assurances from Allied authorities regarding neutrality of occupied territories.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GREEK NOTE.

FREE PASSAGE TO CONSTANTINOPLE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Athens—The British, French and Italian representatives have handed the Foreign Minister, Baltazzis an identical reply to the Greek note rejecting the Greek request for a free passage of the Greeks to Constantinople and adding that the Commander in Chief of the Allied forces at Constantinople has been ordered to oppose any Greek advance.

"WORKING PRIVATELY FOR PEACE."

OBJECT OF TOWNSHEND'S VISIT TO ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Constantinople.—Before leaving Angora for London, on July 30th, General Townshend expressed his gratitude to the National Assembly for their very warm welcome to him. He said he had seen Turkey strong and vigorous and the object of his journey was to work privately for the re-establishment of peace. His visit had been crowned with success, and he was convinced that a speedy peace was possible if the Greeks immediately evacuated Asia Minor and, latter, was returned to Turkey.

THIRD LIGHT SQUADRON RETURNS TO MALTA.

TO GO TO CONSTANTINOPLE AFTER TAKING IN STORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

Malta.—Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, with the Third Light Cruiser Squadron, which was not expected till August 14th, are returning to-night to Malta to take in stores and proceed to Constantinople, thereby bringing up Admiral Sir Osmond Brock's Mediterranean fleet there to full strength.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

The Second Dorsets and the First North Stafford Regiment are shortly proceeding to Constantinople, where, with the Second Royal Sussex Regiment from Malta, they will replace the Second Essex Regiment and the Second Sherwood Foresters, who are proceeding to India.

The First Loyal North Lancashire Regiment is going to North China.

POINCARE TO VISIT LONDON ON AUG. 7.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

It is understood that M. Poincare has been invited to come to London, on August 7th. Mr. Lloyd George suggests that discussion at the meeting should be confined to reparations.

Italy and Belgium have been invited to send representatives.

WHERE THE WIND BLOWS.

30 COALITION LIBERALS VOTE WITH OPPOSITION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 1.

In the House of Commons yesterday an amendment to omit fabric gloves and glove fabric from the order which imposes 33 1/3 per cent duty on certain articles from Germany was defeated by 277 votes to 113. Thirty Coalition Liberals voted with the Opposition. Sir William Edge, the Coalition Liberal Whip who represents Lancashire constituency resigned his position as Whip in order to vote against the order. He, however, remains a Coalitionist.

IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

Replying to questions in the House, Sir Philip Lloyd Greame said that the value of manufactured goods imported into the United Kingdom during the six months ending 30th June totalled £112½ millions sterling, of which eleven millions were of German origin. Twenty-four ships flying the Soviet flag entered British ports during the past year, fifteen of which discharged cargo, principally timber from Russia and Latvia.

VERDICT ON COUNTESS OF ESSEX'S DEATH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

The Coroner's verdict on the body of the Countess of Essex, who was found dead in her bath at her residence in Mayfair on July 28th, was: "Death due to natural causes."

RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE.

IS-4D FROM SEPT. 1ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

The Stock Exchange has resolved that the rupee at one shilling and four pence shall be the rate of exchange, from September 1st for the settlement of bargains in the securities exppressed in Indian currency where no rate of exchange is fixed.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASE OF ROYAL AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 1.

It is understood that the Committee on Imperial Defence yesterday decided that considerable increase of the Royal Air Force was necessary for defensive purposes. It is reported that the increase will amount to ten or fifteen more squadrons.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

With the object of coping with liquor smuggling, the United States has tentatively suggested to Britain that reciprocal arrangements should be entered into, to extend the territorial waters limit to twelve miles accompanied by a right to search the vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons stated that the proposals are being given attention.

"EGYPT" ENQUIRY.

FURTHER HEARING.

ALLEGATION AGAINST LASCARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

The enquiry into the details of the loss of the s.s. "Egypt" was resumed, to-day.

The Head Waiter, Miles, declared that discipline of the Indian crew was "not very good".

The Solicitor-General said that this was rather different from his deposition which said:—"The native crew rushed the boats and prevented them from being lowered quickly, as they would have been, had they maintained good discipline of passengers and the White crew."

Miles admitted that this was his general idea.

Replying to Mr. Cotter, President of the Marine Workers' Union, Miles admitted that there was nothing like order round the boats, and nothing like boat drill was carried out. The White crew tried to do their duty with regard to the lowering of the boats.

A stewardess said that she saw boatloads of Indians leaving the ship. The Indians were looking scared. When the Second Officer cleared the boat in which she and others were placed, an Indian caught hold of her. He looked scared to death.

Another stewardess declared that the Indians were panic-stricken, and rushed about the decks. She descended by rope into a boat full of men, chiefly Indians. She and the nursing-sister each took an oar She heard shots fired.

QUARTER-MASTERS' EVIDENCE.

A Quarter-master gave evidence that his boat drifted from the "Egypt". He and another Quarter-master tried to get the boat back but the Indians backed their oars.

LORD PEEL'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SEAMEN.

DEFINITION OF TERM "LASCAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Major Glyn, Lord Winterton said that Lord Peel was fully aware of, and gladly testified to, the gallant and valuable services of Indian seamen in war and peace. He considered it was probable that the popular use of the term "Lascar," that included all Indians serving in any capacity aboard the ship, might have obscured the distinction between the seamen proper, who formed a hereditary class, and firemen and attendants to passengers. As the term "Lascar," however, although it appeared in the British and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, had never been legally defined, it was impossible for Lord Peel to comply with Major Glyn's suggestion to issue a statement confining the term to the coastal sea-faring people of India.

TIPPERARY CAPTURED.

GREAT STRONGHOLD OF REPUBLICANISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The national troops have attacked and captured Tipperary after a sharp fight and have thus begun encircling the movement, which will compel the Irregulars to take up a new line to the south.

The national force was received with acclamations by the populace which is the more marked as Tipperary was regarded as a great stronghold of Republicanism.

Mr. De Valera is at the Irregular Headquarters at Clonmel.

HARRY BOLAND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

Harry Boland, the Sinn Fein envoy in America for two years, and Mr. De Valera's right-hand man, was dangerously wounded, to-day, in the course of an exchange of shots when four Free State soldiers attempted to arrest him near Dublin.

COMMUNISTS' EFFORTS FOR FREE EDUCATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Moscow.—The University for Eastern workers, in the Communist cause, is sending round invitations to students from all parts of Asia. Free instruction and board is promised. The principal subjects to be taught are languages and political science on the Communistic lines.

FLUCTUATIONS IN VALUE OF MARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 31.

The demoralisation of the mark caused a general unsettlement in the London Foreign Exchange Market, to-day. The mark sold down to 3,040, and, after wide fluctuations, ilosed at 2,940.

BEVAN'S TRIAL IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Vienna.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the Lower Court, acquitting Bevan, who was charged with violently resisting the officers when he was arrested, and has sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour from the date of his arrest on the 13th June.

Vienna. An order for Bevan's extradition has been granted.

U P. JAILS.

WORST FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

PROF KRIPALANI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Navjivan", Prof. Kripalani of Benares Gandhi Ashram said that the fame of U. P. in the Non-Cooperation movement was due to the actions not of the people but of the Government activities for which the workers had been imprisoned. Most of them would have been considered innocent and inoffensive in other provinces. As there was little of commercial spirit in the province, young men sought Government service after they left schools. The middle class people that were the prop of the Non-Cooperation movement did not join the movement in large number and are engaged in Government service or practice in Courts.

Asked as to the attitude of U. P. towards the constructive programme, Prof. Kripalani said that they had to choose between violence and constructive work. Owing to repression of the Government there was so great an excitement that if the people had not been restrained by being led into constructive work, there would have been bloodshed. They were, therefore, bent upon prosecution of the constructive programme.

Asked as to his advice to those who wanted to enter Councils, he said, that he could not advice Congressmen to enter but would request those who would enter Councils not to forget constructive work even from that high pedestal.

Asked as to his experiences in jail, he said that jails in the U. P. were worst for political prisoners. There political prisoners were being classified, but thereby feelings of bitterness were being engendered in them. Moreover, as the classification was made by Magistrates according to their whims, frequently, masters were placed in the class of ordinary prisoners and their servants were placed in the class of first class prisoners.

In conclusion, asked as to whether they had gained anything by so many going to jails, he said that he could not say how much individuals had gained but he could say that the nation had gained a good deal morally. Former terror for jail had disappeared altogether and the national work had become easier.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY.

STRIKE ORDERED BY ANTI FASCISTI LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1,

Rome.—A critical situation has been created by the calling of a general strike to which the Fascisti have replied by threatening an action unless the Government stop the strike within forty-eight hours.

LATER.

The general strike has been ordered by the anti-Fascisti Labour League as a protest against the proposed inclusion of Fascisti and Right in the Cabinet. The Government has taken every step to cope with the strike which, it is considered, will be a fiasco. It is believed the strike is merely due to the desire of the Socialist leaders to allay discontent of their followers at their countenancing the proposal to form a Coalition Cabinet.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN IRON FOUNDRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Ciudad Real.—Seven persons have been killed and twenty injured by an explosion of dynamite cartridge in an iron foundry. The explosion was followed by a fire.

(Ciudal Real is the capital of the province of the same name in Spain.)

TRIAL OF MR. NARAYANA MENON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 29.

The hearing of the case against Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon was resumed to-day when the Magistrate framed charges under sections 121 and 110 of the I.P.C. against him.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. He was calm and collected and cited 33 defence witnesses. The case stands adjourned to 21st August when P. W. 1, Inspector Narayana Menon will also be cross-examined. His Honour allowed accused a seat throughout his trial.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Court has granted the probate of will of the late Sir John Rees. The estate is valued at eighty-five thousand sterling.

Washington.—Government has requested the shipping companies to provide bunkers only as far as the next port of call. Government also requires foreign ships to bunker abroad for a round trip.

Another Quarter-master said that he found his boat full of Lascars and he ordered them out, but they seemed unable to move owing to their terror. He got away in another boat.

A third Quarter-master said that when he returned to pick up the survivors, he found a boat, laden with Indians and passengers, which was sinking. The Lascars tried to rush rescue the boat which had to keep away, but he finally rescued the ladies.

A fourth Quarter-master said that he heard three or four revolver shots, and saw an Indian trying to push off a boat with a boat-hook, but this ceased when Captain Carr took command.

The enquiry was then adjourned.

THE LATE LOKMANYA.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE.

HOW TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

"RAISE A MEMORIAL OF SWARAJ."

Exactly two years have rolled by since the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak breathed his last and passed away from the scene of his patriotic labours. Yesterday was the second Anniversary of the Lokamanya's death and Khaddar-clad citizens Bombay were to be seen from early morning till about 9-30 a.m. thronging the sea shore at Chowpatty in their hundreds and thousands with the object of taking a purificatory sea-bath in the name of that departed worthy. The sight of hundreds of people taking the sea-bath at the Chowpatty was, indeed, very picturesque. Some of the Bombay leaders including Dr. Sathe, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, B. N. Motiwalla and K. P. Khadilkar were also present at the sea-shore. Three processions of khaddar clad volunteers and bathers had come from Matunga, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi respectively, but of all the processions that from Mandvi under the leadership of Bi-Amma, Begum Mahomed Ali and Mr. B. N. Maisheri was undoubtedly the largest. Begum Mahomed Ali and Bi-Amma on their alighting from the motor car at Chowpatty were accorded by those present a very hearty reception amidst deafening cries of "Hindoo-Mussalman-ki-Jai." They were, then, led to the spot where the Lokmanya was actually cremated.

Later on, at the request of some of the Mandvi leaders, Bi-Amma delivered a brief speech in the course of which she said they all knew very well the reason for which they had assembled there that day. The day was the day on which the great Maharashtrian leader, Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak had passed away from their midst. They should take to heart the teachings of Lokamanya Tilak and act up to them. They knew how Lok. Tilak worked for his country to the last moment of his life. To-day there were 25,000 dear sons of the soil in jail and they must work hard with a view to liberate them as soon as possible. It was their bounden duty to work for their country on the lines on which the late Lokamanya Tilak had worked all his life. Concluding, she exhorted them to strengthen the bond of Hindoo-Moslem unity. (Cheers).

Begum Mahomed Ali next, addressing the meeting observed that the day, as Bi-Amma had rightly said, was day of rejoicing. They had assembled there to commemorate the memory of the great leader of Maharashtra. They should be courageous enough to fight for their country in the way Lok. Tilak did. It was their religious duty to continue with re-doubled energy the work for their dear country for which Mahatma Gandhi laboured so hard when he was free. Unless Hindoos and Mussalmans were united, it would be a sheer impossibility to achieve *Swarajya*. It was the bounden duty of Indian women to carry out the instructions of Gandhiji by popularising the Charkha. Concluding, she hoped that they would boycott all foreign cloth and wear nothing but Khaddar. (Cheers).

At the conclusion of the speech of Begum Mahomed Ali, a big procession was formed which wended its way, amidst the cries of "Tilak Maharaj-ki Jai," to Mandvi. Several volunteer corps, including the National Volunteer Corps and the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps, were present. Numerous volunteers selling Khaddar were also to be seen from early morning.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' HOMAGE.

MEETING ON CHOWPATTY.

Bombay observed yesterday Lokmanaya Tilak's second anniversary in a manner fitting to the occasion. Two years have rolled by since Lokmanya breathed his last but the memorable scenes of yesterday gave proof, if proof was wanted, that though Lokmanya was no more amongst this countrymen in body, he was ever amongst them in spirit. Some of the mills of Bombay were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

Long before 5 p.m. a large concourse of people gathered round the Chowpaty sands securing their seats in advance. Those who were standing looked like a huge wall of human beings while those who squatted on the sand with their white caps looked like a sea of humanity. There were three platforms raised and speeches were delivered simultaneously from all the platforms by different speakers. About twenty-five thousand people must have been present on the occasion.

The speeches were as inspiring as they were instructive. Mr. Khadilker exhorted the audience to wear khadi while Mr. Govindji Vasanji asked them to remember Lokmanya at least once a day and bring at least ten new members into the Congress fold. Maulana Abdul Alim gave a fitting reply to those who were hankering after Councils and practice in the law courts. Mr. C. Vaid eloquently described the late Lokmanya as a great political *guru* and asked the audience to practice his *mantra* to win Swarajaya. Last but not the least was the exhortation of Bi Amman who in her feeble voice gave motherly advice to Young India to be united and be like brothers sinking all differences.

The task for the volunteers was in no way easy. About 700 volunteers from the Swarajaya Sabha, the Khilafat, the Cloth Market, the Dasa Sorathia and the Deccan Corps, etc., mustered strong under the captaincy of Mr. V. A. Desai and kept order in a praiseworthy manner. The famous Indian sculptor Mr. Wagh had sent a bronze bust specially made for the occasion. There were many ladies present who evinced great interest in the proceedings.

HOW TO REMEMBER HIM BEST?

At 5-30 p.m. a procession of different wards of Provincial Congress Committees with their respective flags and ensigns started from Madhav Baugh and arrived at the Chowpaty sands by 6-30 p.m.

A little after 6-30 p.m. Mr. Khadilker took the chair and addressed the meeting which was all along impatiently waiting to hear the speeches of the leaders. He said last year they had witnessed bonfire of foreign cloths at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. This year he was in the Yeravda jail. Though he was not in body amongst them yet he was so in spirit. They had, therefore, to renew their vow before they left place to burn foreign clothes, if they had any and put on khadi. The great responsibility of releasing Mahatma Gandhi rested upon them. They could do so by carrying out his programme of putting on only khadar for their dress. To carry out Mahatma Gandhi's programme was to remember Lokmanya Tilak. It was most befitting, therefore, on their part that on the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak that they should put on khadar. He also thanked Mr. Wagh, the great Indian Sculptor for preparing a bronze bust of Lokmanya which he had sent at Chowpaty sands for public view.

A LIVING FORCE.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji followed Mr. Khadilker. He said if they put on khadar and persuaded others to put on khadar Lokmanya's spirit will remain at rest. It was no use meeting there once in a year and remember Lokmanya Tilak. They should make up their mind to remember Lokmanya once at least every day. Some people thought that by the death of Lokmanya Tilak and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi noncooperation movement would die a natural death. It was up to them now to prove that the non-cooperation movement was a living force. He exhorted the audience to join the Congress and to vow to bring at least ten new members every month. Also to put on khadar themselves and persuade others to do likewise. Unless they did so they would not be doing their duty to their country and it would mean that they had scanty respect for Lokmanya.

"REMAIN TRUE TO COUNTRY."

Maulana Abdul Alim then said that on the Anniversary Day of Lokmanya Tilak it was the duty of every Indian to vow to emulate his noble example. Mere meetings and have processions was not sufficient, but their ideal should be to be Lokmanya by hundreds and thousands. There were some people who had boycotted Councils and law courts and were now again trying to enter Councils and start practice in law courts. If Lokmanya were living now, he would have openly condemned their action. He exhorted the audience to be true to the cause of the country.

MANTRA OF SWARAJ.

Mr. Chintaman Vaidya said Lokmanya Tilak was their political guru. It was always the custom of a guru to impart some *mantra* to his disciples and also practise it himself. The *mantra* of Lokmanya was "Swarajaya is my birth-right." He not only practised it in his own life but also handed it over to his disciples, viz. the whole of India. It was Dadabhai Nowroji who inspired India with this new *mantra* and Lokmanya took it up. Lokmanya Tilak was no more with them, and Mahatma Gandhi was in jail, but if the *mantra* handed down by Lokmanya were practised in life by every Indian throughout India, he was sure, the term of six years' imprisonment awarded to Mahatma Gandhi would be the term of the bureaucratic rule in India and before the Mahatma's term was over, they would get Swarajya.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then read the message of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was not able to be present owing to sickness on the occasion.

She wrote:—

"It was an act of sacrilege to approach a spot hallowed by the sacred ashes of Lokmanya Tilak in aught but a humble and reverent mood of consecration to the great ideal to which his life was pledged. He was the embodied spirit of the Indian struggle for liberty. His matchless sacrifices were the land-marks of hope and his matchless sufferings the beacon fires of victory on our pilgrimage to the temple of Swarajya."

SAROJINI NAIDU.

BI-AMMAN.

Bi-Amman then said they had reached a stage when all should awake from their lethargy and work. The time was gone for empty talk. All Indians, whatever their caste or creed, should be united together like real brothers. There were 25,000 of their countrymen in jail and other hundreds and thousands must be

(Continued on next page.)

"VANGUARD OF SWARAJ ARMY."

PT. MOTILAL'S APPRECIATION OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru before leaving Madras gave the following message:—

"I leave Madras to-day carrying with me happiest memories of my visit and take this opportunity of thanking my Madras friends for the very cordial reception accorded to us and the general good feeling which prevailed during our sojourn in this beautiful city. In particular, I desire to express my gratitude to my friend Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and the earnest band of workers, who assisted him in making our stay among them so pleasant and profitable. It is a source of great pleasure to me to find that Madras is solving the great Brahmin—non-Brahmin question in the quiet but effective way of promoting a sense of unity in aim and object between the two communities. I hope that greater and greater effort will be put forth in that direction from day to day and that the problem of untouchability will also receive the same sympathetic treatment. What has impressed me most is the prevalence of happy personal relations between Congress workers and others so necessary to preserve a suitable atmosphere for effective public work. With the distinguished leaders and the fine material Madras has the good fortune to possess it will, I hope and trust, maintain the brilliant traditions of its past and keep its place in the vanguard of the Swaraj army.

MALABAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

ALLEGED PARTIAL CONDUCT REFUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 31.

A special meeting of the Malabar Central Relief Committee for reconsidering the question of Hindu relief which was held here with Varier of Kottakal in the chair, passed a vote of confidence in its executive and found no ground for criticism alleging partiality in the committee's work. The meeting resolved to continue the relief till September, bearing in mind that the relief did not overlap with that granted by Government. The committee also appealed to the country to make further generous contribution to its funds, which could not meet adequately the great demands on them.

SINDH ADMINISTRATION.

CONTROVERSY OVER SEPARATION FROM PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 31.

A very keen controversy is raging in the provincial press in which non-official Europeans are taking prominent part with regard to the future of Sindh. The European section supported strongly by some influential Indians urges that the construction of the Sukkur Barrage immediately with funds provided by the Bombay Government should be the price that the latter should pay for retaining Sindh as a part of the Presidency. Otherwise, it should insist on separation or annexation with the Punjab. The other section of opinion is that barrage or no barrage, Sindh must be separated and allowed to carve out its own destiny.

LAWLESSNESS IN SIND.

INCREASE IN DACOITIES & THEFTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIND, July 31.

Reports of thefts and robberies still continue to pour in from all sides. A goldsmith was held up by four ruffians on a highway from Hala to Uderolal and robbed of his valuable.

Local thefts in the City of Hyderabad itself have increased by three times and cattle thefts in the moffusil are frequent. No trace has yet been found of the perpetrators of the Badin and Digri dacoities. The police superintendent with a large force has proceeded to Kutch side in pursuit of the dacoits.

KOLABA D. C. COMMITTEE SUPPORTS REPRESENTATIVES 'EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

A general meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee unanimously passed a resolution supporting the evidence of their representatives before the Congress Inquiry Committee to the effect that the triple boycott of schools, law-courts and councils should be withdrawn and some impracticable provisions of the volunteers' pledge should be dropped.

FREE COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

At a women's meeting held jointly by the seven Associations of Madras women at the Senate House presided over by Lady Sadasiva Iyer, a resolution was passed in favour of free compulsory education being given to every child of Madras and calling upon the Corporation to include girls in its scheme for compulsory free elementary education in the city of Madras.

The Governor of Bengal and party returned to Dacca on the afternoon of the 31st July from Chittagong. The Minister for Agriculture received a deputation from the Dacca People Association in connection with the railway between Dacca and Aricha.

PICKETING IN THE MOFUSSIL.

FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ALARMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops by non-cooperators resumed in Calcutta on Thursday in view of the Puja sales and commenced simultaneously in the mofussil towns. Although no disturbances have yet been reported, news from the mofussil show that propaganda work in this direction in towns and villages, in markets and shops is being vigorously pushed on by the Congress and Khilafat workers. At Noakhali, Badsha Mia, a prominent Non-Cooperator and three others were arrested while picketing shops and convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Badsha Mia was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, while the others were fined Rs. 5 each. Foreign piece-goods dealers in Calcutta mostly Marwaris are panic striken, although picketing is going on in a small scale. They apprehend that if it continues, it will unsettle the market as was the case last year and in their anxiety to dispose of the stock have lowered prices by five per cent. Last year owing to the inadequacy of supply and high prices of Swadeshi piece-goods the market soon settled down after Non-Cooperators withdrew pickets on the undertaking given by some Marwari merchants. But this year the position is changed and if picketing continues it is apprehended the market will be much affected.

CONVICTION PICKETS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Six men were convicted to-day at the Police Court on a charge of causing obstruction to a public road by picketing foreign cloth shops. Four of them have been sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees each or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment and the remaining two to pay a fine of one rupee each or, in default, they were directed to be detained till the rising of the Court.

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS PICKETED.

BOYCOTT OF BRAJAMOHAN COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 31.

Foreign cloth shops and wine shops are being picketed by ladies and non-cooperators. Owing to the arrest of certain non-cooperators on the complaint of the Principal, Brajamohan College, for holding a demonstration in front of the institution, the college is boycotted by students and practically closed.

SENTENCED FOR FRAUD ON WATSON HOTEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 31.

A Sindhi Mahomedan named Mr. Ali Mahomed belonging to a respectable family has been convicted by the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay for defrauding Watson Hotel, Bombay of Rs. 150 by issuing a false cheque in respect of payment of the hotel bill which was dishonoured. The accused had four previous convictions for offences of a similar nature.

"AT HOME" TO C. D. COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Last evening the President and the members of the Madras High Court Vakils' Association gave an "At Home" to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. V. J. Patel and T. A. Sherwani, members of the Civil Disobedience Committee and the Khilafat Committee now in Madras.

RELEASE OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari", Doctor Palsule and four other volunteers who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha were released today.

Messrs. Kelkar, Gokhale and some volunteers of the Bharat Corps received and garlanded them at the gates of the Yeravda Jail.

B. N. RLY. LABOUR UNION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, August 1.

Mr. Giri, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Vice-President, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union Central Council, convened a mass meeting and opened a district branch at Bilaspur on the 30th July. About a thousand Railway employees attended. Mr. Giri and a few other leaders addressed the meeting. They advised the employees settlement of disputes and redress of grievances by representation, warned them against organising strikes, exhorted them to agitate for removal of racial disabilities, to press for equal opportunities and better housing.

Having elected Messrs. Kunjabeharilal Agnihotri and Chedilal, as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Sarma Avasthi, Harinarayan, Tikekar, Secretaries; Sheik Wazier, Treasurer, the meeting resolved Mr. Raghavendrarao, Chairman, Municipal Council and District Board, Bilaspur, be recommended to the Central Council for membership in the Advisory Board.

Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE LATE LOKMANYA.

(Continued from previous page.)

ready to join them. They should not lag behind to fill jails. They should not think of going to courts, but settle their disputes through the Panch. The only way to save the country was by putting on khaddar and by unity and brotherhood.

"A GREAT NON-COOPERATOR."

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, in the course of his speech, said that they had gathered there to celebrate the second death-anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak. He was one of the colleagues of the late Lokmanya. In to-day's issue of the "Kesari" there was some reference made with regard to his (speaker's) work with Lok. Tilak. He would tell them that when Lokmanya Tilak was carrying on agitation for his country, the speaker was very young. He took great interest in his youth in the great political battle that Lokmanya Tilak carried on for his country. After some time he happened to come in close contact with Lokmanya Tilak and, therefore, he would like to tell them something of his life-work. It was the Lokmanya who during the term of his imprisonment wrote that well-known book "The Artic Home of the Vedas." The Lokmanya during his jail-life rendered greater service to his Motherland than during the time he was free. The Lokmanya carried an agitation for his country with the sole object of securing Swaraj for his countrymen.

Continuing, the speaker said that if the Lokmanya were living to-day he was sure he would have doubtless worked the Non-Cooperation movement to the entire satisfaction of Mahatma Gandhi. It was said in some quarters that had the Lokmanya been alive to-day he would have advised his countrymen to resume practice in law-courts and to enter the Council chamber; but he would tell them that even when the Lokmanya was a lawyer himself, he did not care to practise. It was also a mistake to say that the Lokmanya would also have advised his countrymen to enter the councils. At times Lok. Tilak condemned the farcical work done in the Council in the name of the country. What Mahatma Gandhi preached to-day, the Lokmanya preached years ago. For example, he preached to the best of his ability the doctrine of Swadeshism which was now preached by the Mahatma. In those days the Lokmanya, in view of his speeches and writings, was considered a "great revolutionary." To-day the followers of the Mahatma were appealing to their countrymen to practise the same things which the Lokmanya preached a decade ago. The critics of the Mahatma should bear in mind that when men, like Motilal Nehru and C. R. Dass, commanding monthly incomes of Rs. 25,000 had given up their legal practice, was it befitting them to have not yet boycotted the law-courts?

He would appeal to them to boycott law-courts and councils and not to mind what their cooperator friends said about them. They must know that the salvation for their country depended upon their selfless work. When the Lokmanya was in deathbed he told the Mahatma that the latter had at last fulfilled his (the Lokmanya's) work for Hind. Such was the attitude of the Lokmanya towards the Non-Cooperation movement. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, in the course of his speech, said that they had been told, in great detail by Mr. Deshpande of the life-work of the Lokmanya. Lokmanya Tilak carried on his political agitation for the sake of his country. The Lokmanya always told his countrymen that "Home Rule was his birth-right and he would have it." Such was the motto of the Lokmanya. The Lokmanya was a man of firm determination. If they carried out the teachings of the Lokmanya, the speaker was sure, they would get Swarajya very soon. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harihar Shastri, in the course of his speech, appealed the audience to put into force the doctrines of the Lokmanya and the Mahatma.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya, in the course of his speech, said that the work of the Mahatma was exactly similar to that of Lokmanya Tilak. The Lokmanya said "Swaraj is my birth-right", but he would say that they were born in this country to attain Swaraj. The country was theirs and, therefore, they should try and get it.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj, in the course of his speech, said that now they would learn to boycott whatever foreign clothes they had and wear instead nothing but khaddar. He was glad that hundreds of admirers of the Lokmanya had assembled there to commemorate his memory. All that he would tell them was that they should follow in the footsteps of the Lokmanya and strengthen the Non-Cooperation movement. (Cheers.)

Some songs fitting to the occasion were then sung and the meeting dispersed a little after 8 p.m. by according votes of thanks to different speakers and the chair amidst thundering sounds of "Allah-o-Akbar", "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai", "Lokmanya Tilak ki jai", "Ali Brothers ki jai", etc.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOMAGE.

APPEALS TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Under the ausipces of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of Bombay ladies was held yesterday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate the second anniversary of the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided. There was a fairly large gathering of ladies on the occasion. Three busts of the Lokmanya, prepared by Mr. V. V. Wagh, were placed on the platform. The hall was decorated with two big posters bearing the words: "Ladies wish great success to the Non-Cooperation movement of Mahatma Gandhi" and "It is a religious duty to non-cooperate with an unjust Government." The following message of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was read out in the meeting:—"The only true homage that the women of India can offer to the beloved memory of Lokmanya Tilak is to fulfil by their devotion and service his dream of freedom. Only their dedicated hands can spin aright the threads of destiny and weave the beautiful garment of liberty for the 'Indian Nation.'"

At the outset Mr. Lalit recited a *kirtan* befitting the occasion.

MESSAGE OF KHADI.

The President explaining the object of the meeting said that the day was the saddest day in the history of India. On that day the Non-Cooperation movement was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi; besides, on that day, their beloved leader Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak had passed away from this world. To-day was the second death anniversary of the Lokmanya and therefore they had gathered there to celebrate it. It was the duty of every woman to strengthen the Non-Cooperation movement by plying the *charkha* and wearing khaddar dress. Unless they carried out the instructions of the Mahatma, they could not expect to achieve Swarajya. She would now call upon Mr. Khadilkar to address the meeting. (Cheers.)

WOMEN'S SUPPORT ESSENTIAL.

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar addressing the meeting said that they knew very well the object of holding the meeting. They met there to celebrate the second anniversary of Lok. Tilak's death. It was Lok. Tilak who started the "Kesari" at Poona and edited it for well-nigh forty years. It was he who inaugurated the national movement in this country. Again, it was he who fought tooth and nail in the Tai Maharaj case. When the "Kesari" was started the Lokmanya was involved in a heavy debt and in the end he did not get a pie, by way of profit, out of it. Such was the sacrificing spirit of the Lokmanya, the great Maharastra leader. It was again the Lokmanya who first propagated the mission of Swadeshism in this country. He attached great importance to the Swadeshi programme of Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker, therefore, appealed to them to boycott all foreign cloth and wear nothing but *khaddar*. Unless they put into force the *khaddar* programme it would be impossible for them to achieve success in that direction.

Continuing the speaker said that just as the Mahatma was, at present, suffering imprisonment for a term of six years, in the same way, at one time, Bal Gangadhar Tilak suffered. The Lokmanya was of opinion that he would be better able to serve his country from the prison-walls than by remaining free. They should not mind what others said regarding the Non-Cooperation movement. It was their bounden duty to continue the work left half done by their great leader Mahatma Gandhi who was in gaol. They should not mind the false rumours of cooperators with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth. He was of opinion that if they all worked together for the success of the boycott programme, they would doubtless be able to make the Manchester merchants lock up their mills. They should have that sort of determination. He, then, cited the example of Durgodhan and said that the Non-Cooperation movement was based on truth and nothing but the truth. They must bear in mind that on the termination of the period of incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, they would surely reach the goal of Swaraj.

Concluding, he once again appealed to them to take the Swadeshi vow from that day and ply the *charkha*. They should remember that the Non-Cooperation movement would be made a great success if they (the women) supported it with their redoubled vigour. He had nothing further to say and therefore he would resume his seat. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, next addressing the meeting, said that that was the first occasion on which he rose to speak before them. He was glad that the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was doing good work in the city. He wanted to tell them that in these days several *mandals* (associations) celebrated the *Jayantis* of various well-known leaders of this country, separately, but it would be better if they all celebrated them jointly. He hoped his suggestion would be carried out by them. He was there to speak a few words on the life-work of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He could not speak better on the subject than the way in which his friend Mr. Khadilkar spoke to them about it. On the 1st of August Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated his well-known Non-Cooperation movement, and he was glad that the Rashtriya Stree Mandal had thought it advisable to celebrate that day.

Giving a brief history of the life-work of the Lokmanya, the speaker said that the great and noble motto of Lok. B. G. Tilak was "Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it." The Mahatma had said in the "Navajivan" that they could not celebrate *Jayanties* of great men unless they followed in their footsteps and carried out their great teachings. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the lion of India, in the same way Lokmanya Tilak was the lion of Poona. There was no leader, to his mind, who had rendered greater service to his country than Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He would like to tell them that the moment the Lokmanya passed his B.A. examination, he commenced non-cooperating with the Government. He (Lok. Tilak) was of opinion that primary education should be made free and compulsory in this country. The late Lokmanya was also a lawyer, but he did not practise. The speaker was of opinion that if the Lokmanya had practised he would have been raised to the position of a Chief Justice. But Lokmanya Tilak did not care for his profession and thought it advisable to serve his Motherland. (Cheers.)

Continuing, the speaker said that the Lokmanya was presented a purse containing one lakh of rupees on his 61st birthday, but he did not spend a pie out of it for his personal use. The "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" of the Lokmanya rendered great service to the country. The Lokmanya was always fearless in his speeches and writings. He was always optimistic of the political situation of the country.

When he was in the Mandaley gaol, the Lokmanya wrote the Gita-Rahasya in the course of five months. That book was very much appreciated by his countrymen. The Lokmanya always advised them not to beg of the Government for "Reforms" but to show their fitness for them. He always appealed to his Moderate friends to work hand-in-hand for the political regeneration of their country.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was glad that there was political awakening among women in this country, and if they continued their progress in the field of politics, the day was not distant when they would get Swarajya. (Cheers.)

A FAULTY STEP.

Begam Mahomed Ali in the course of her speech said that though Lok. Tilak was not in their midst, they met there to celebrate his anniversary. It was their bounden duty to carry out the teachings of the Lokmanya. Unless they put into force the Swadeshi programme of Mahatma Gandhi they would not be able to achieve Swarajya. They should strengthen the bonds of Hindu-Muslim unity. They should remember what Mahatma Gandhi had told them some time ago regarding Swadeshi. She learnt with great regret that some of her countrymen were willing to resume practice in law-courts. She hoped they (the women) would try and dissuade their countrymen from taking that faulty step. Their main intention should be always to make progress in their efforts to reach the goal of Swarajya.

Concluding, she appealed to her sisters present there to wear *khaddar* and boycott foreign cloth from that day. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Motilal Nehru in a brief speech exhorted her sisters to carry out the programme of Non-Cooperation. She was glad that they had gathered there to celebrate the anniversary of their departed leader, Lok. Tilak. She hoped they would all follow in his footsteps. (Cheers.)

The meeting was then dissolved.

DEMONSTRATION BY MILL EMPLOYEES.

Yesterday the mill operatives attended to their mills as usual and the mills started working. The employees of the Textile Mill at Prabhadewi Road, however, seemed to be in a different mood. They had turned up at the mill but did not go in when the gates were opened but moved away in a body and started visiting other mills and making demonstrations in front of them. They proceeded to the Standard and other mills and started creating a disturbance. The management, with the view of avoiding trouble and damage stopped working and let the men off. The demonstrators thus augmented, proceeded from one mill to the other and thus succeeded in getting almost all the mills closed down.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The second death anniversary of the late Mr. Tilak was celebrated to-day in Calcutta by the non-cooperators. Different Congress offices organised processions in the morning which paraded streets in north Calcutta. Owing to heavy rain the afternoon meeting were postponed.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 1.

To-day being the second death anniversary of the late Mr. Tilak, citizens of Lahore assembled in large numbers on the banks of the river Ravi early in the morning and after their baths prayers were offered by Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs for the soul of the departed leader and for the speedy advent of Swaraj.

A procession was then formed of the Congress and Khilafat volunteers and citizens of Lahore which included a few hundred ladies and passed through the streets of the city singing national songs and shouting "Tilak Maharaj ki jai" under heavy rain.

A public meeting will be held to-night at Bradlaugh Hall where speeches will be made on the life and work of Mr. Tilak.

"TILAK MEMORIAL NUMBERS OF "MAHARATTA" AND "KESARI."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

To-day being the second anniversary of Mr. Tilak's death, the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" have this week brought out special memorial numbers. Messrs. Bipinchandra Pal, Khaparde, Baptista, Mandalik and others in their articles in the "Maharatta" urge acceptance of responsive Non-Cooperation as a national policy.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN THE PUNJAB.

IMPOSED ON 75 VILLAGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TARAN, July 28.

The Punjab Punitive Police Enquiry Commission appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee and consisting of Mr. Bhagat Motilal, Vakil, Sardar Tejasingh, and Dr. Parashuram Sharma, commenced its labours on the 25th instant from Amritsar district. The Commission visited Bachiwind, Kasel and Jhabbal and took statements and made public enquiry. After visiting other three villages of Amritsar District the Commission will proceed to another district. The public will be astonished to learn that 75 new punitive police posts have been notified in the Government Gazette in six months of this year, while the number of such posts in 1921 was 16.

The fourth member Sayed Ataullashah, Barrister-at-Law, Jullundar, is absent on account of illness.

NEXT SESSION OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The next session of the Legislative Council of Bombay will commence on September 21st at Poona. It is announced that his Excellency the Governor will address the Council during the course of the session.

TRAGEDY OF FOREIGN RULE.

MR. JAYAKAR ON LOKMANYA.

We regret very much that the following was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday:—

A pathetic interest attaches to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak at the present moment. His was a life singularly full of contest, carried on with an energy and vigour, which stood in characteristic contrast to the modesty and culture with which nature had endowed him. He once stated to a friend that if he had been born in more peaceful times, when it was possible to live with perfect self-respect under the Government of his own countrymen, he would never have thought of politics, but would have gladly accepted the dignity and restfulness of a scholar's life. I still vividly remember the paper he read years ago, on an archaeological subject at the Bombay Presidency Association under the presidency of Mr. Dinshaw Wacha as he then was. The one impression he then left on the minds of his audience was a profound feeling of loss which archaeology and scholarship had sustained owing to his advent into politics. Those who knew and studied him critically in the latter days of his career could not help feeling that when left to himself and out of the regions of political warfare he automatically relapsed into the repose and shyness of a true scholar. Foreign rule perpetrates many tragedies; but the worst of them all arises from the adventitious importance it bestows upon political agitation, drawing away from the fields of literature, philosophy and science many men meant by nature to be their passionate votaries. The justification of these noble-minded men for devoting their lives to the arid pursuit of politics lies in the belief, which they most devoutly cherish that while the mass of their countrymen is buried in servitude and ignorance, the quiet delights of research and scholarship are unjustifiable luxuries which they have no right to enjoy, until the entire country is blessed with freedom. Politics to them is a sacrifice: an unpleasant pursuit undertaken owing to the sheer necessities of the case and followed out of a feeling of obligation to their country. We rest our plea for self-government on many grounds but the best plea which can appeal to a cultured people is based upon the necessity of so ordering and regulating society as to leave every man free to follow and develop the tastes and propensities with which nature has endowed him. The ancient Hindu belief was that life was given to us as the best gift of the gods, the purpose of which lay in the complete fruition of our natural endowments. A social environment in which such freedom cannot be secured is not *life* but the reverse of it and the whole effort of patriots is oftened concerned with securing for their countrymen this most vital condition of life and growth. Viewed by these tests Lokmanya Tilak's life reached a high standard. Courage of conviction and boldness of vision were the main features of that great fighter's career. But beneath all the warring elements and the din and discord of political strife, the critical eye frequently discerned the tenderness and humility of a true patriot. I feel no doubt that as time advances and the embers of the controversies die which he often fanned with the vigour of his opposition, the true beauty and nobility of his career as a man and patriot will be more visible to many, who knew him only as the powerful opponent of an equally powerful bureaucracy.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

INTERESTING LAW SUIT OVER SWEEP TICKET,

"NON-CLUB MEMBER HAS NO RIGHT" OF ACTION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

The Third Presidency Magistrate to-day disposed of an application in which Mrs. Guest complained against Mr. Crofts, on a charge of cheating in respect of one Dalhousie Athletic Sweep Ticket, which won the first prize. The Magistrate held that so long as the sweep was confined to the members of the Club it was not illegal but immediately an outsider took part in it, it was objectionable. The crucial point in the case was whether the complainant, who was not a member of the club, could sue for recovery of the money. The Magistrate did not think she could, for, so far she was concerned the transaction was illegal and no cause of action could be entertained either in a civil or criminal court upon a claim which was illegal. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

INDIAN RY. CONFERENCE.

AGENDA OF NEXT MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The next annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will begin in Simla on 9th October and will be held on the following days. It will be presided over by Brigadier-General C. L. Magniac, Agent to the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. It is understood that the Agenda that will be placed for consideration will be fairly heavy and that the subjects to be discussed will include increase to the scale of charges for the carriage of railway materials and stores and the rates for special trains for high officials of Government, the advisability or otherwise of altering the rates or conditions for the carriage of valuable poultry, the standardisation of locomotives and wagons etc., the rates for specail trains carrying Government House establishment and stable etc.

The appointment of a Director of Industries, Burma, which was sanctioned as a temporary measure, has been abolished, and the supervision of the Industries Department now rests with the Development Commissioner.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

PROPOSED EQUESTRIAN STATUE AND PUBLIC HALL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A preliminary meeting of sympathisers with the movement to raise an All India memorial of a suitable character to Shree Shivaji Maharaja, the illustrious founder of the Maratha Empire, was held on 25th May 1922 at Samudra Mahal, the Bombay residence of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, his Highness presiding. About 50 prominent persons were present. It was resolved at the meeting that a suitable Memorial worthy of the name of the Great Shivaji be raised as an *All-India Shivaji Memorial* and that it should consist of an equestrian statue and a stately building, comprising a Meeting Hall and a spacious Library, with a garden attached.

It was also resolved that all those present at the meeting and also those to whom invitations had been issued but could not be present, be requested to form themselves into a general Committee with power to add to their number, to carry on the work of the All-India Shivaji Memorial to be erected on the site where H. R. H. the Prince of Wales laid its foundation stone.

The following office-bearers be appointed from amongst the members of the General Committee:—

President: H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior; Vice-President: H. H. Rajaram Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur; General Secretaries: Shrimant Sadashivrao alias Khase Saheb Pawar, and Mr. Bhaskerrao Jadhav; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Bombay.

It was also resolved to issue an appeal to the public for funds in aid of the project. The following appeal signed by their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur has been sent to us for publication:—

Reverence for the Departed—Great would appear to be co-eval with human history. The instinct to keep alive the memory of those who have wrought for the betterment of their fellow-beings may be rightly regarded as a wise dispensation of Providence. For, has not the poet said:—

"Lives of Great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime."

It is due to the operation of this instinct that every Nation, from time immemorial, has sought imperishably to preserve, whether in song, stone or other material, the deeds of its great men or their physical images as an inspiration to its future generations.

India, with her spiritual outlook and faith in the continuity of life—her peculiar susceptibility to benefaction and natural disposition abidingly to cherish the sentiment of gratitude, could not only not be an exception to this universal rule, but was bound to have exhibited, throughout her history, the possession of this instinct in an eminent degree. Her mythology is therefore, the richest and her epics are the longest of all the surviving civilised nations of the present-day world.

With a deep and un-erring instinct she has constantly deified her great men. From the varied dedications to Rama and Krishna believed to be incarnations of the Deity, to those monuments held sacred to the memory of her Saints like the far-famed Dargah of Khawaja Sahib at Ajmere or the mausoleum of Shah Nizam-uddeen Aulia in Shahjehanabad, ancient Hastnapuri and now the site of the Imperial City, there are evidences on all sides of India's national habit of perpetuating the memory of her Great and Good sons. The Country is studded with superb votive monuments and its inheritance of magnificent memorials in large beyond measure. If, therefore, our characteristic national traits are not to become extinct and if we are going to remain true to our naional traditions, we must continue to honour the outstanding personalities of this our ancient Land and to cherish the memories of those who when "departing left behind them footprints on the sands of time."

It was in this spirit that the Shri Shivaji Society the promoters of the Shivaji Memorial movement conceived the idea of raising a lasting monument to the memory of this great son of Ind and in recognition of his place in History chose an occasion and sought an association than which none could have been more appropriate for the inauguration of an All-India conception. As the public already know, the foundation stone of the projected Memorial was laid, last November, by the Royal hand of our future Emperor as one of the several eminently fitting ceremonies which he performed during his first visit to this country—a country which one who was at once a maker of modern history and a phraseological genius aptly described as "the brighest jewel in the Crown of Great Britain."

The foundation having been thus "well and truly laid" and the honour of India pledged to the early consummation of the scheme, it behoves every Indian, high or low and of whatever caste or creed to hasten that event by all the means and resource at his command.

Pursuant to this end, a preliminary meeting was called (proceedings separately published) on May 25th, at the Bombay residence of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and it was unanimously resolved that the Memorial should take the form of (a) an equestrian statue of the Great Shivaji with for a proper setting, (b) a stately building comprising, primarily, what may be called a hall of all nations and a spacious library—with an artistically laid out, garden attached, so as to provide for the modern needs of all classes of the public.

The project is estimated to cost about 20 lakhs of rupees—and in appealing to the Country—to our Brother Princes and all others who at present inhabit this vast peninsula, we feel confident that this modest sum will be made available with magical speed—so that the work of the Memorial may go ahead with due rapidity. In order to give it a start, one of us is making an advance to the Memorial Fund of Rs. 2 lakhs.

It may be added that, as the proceedings will show, at the preliminary meeting aforementioned a General Committee, with power to add to their number and a small working Committee were appointed with the necessary office-bearers.

All contributions, of one rupee and upwards will be gratefully accepted, and so far as possible, publicly acknowledged. They should be remitted to the Honorary Treasurer Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

M. SCINDIA.
RAJARAM CHATRAPATI.

PENALISING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.

DISPOSSESSING A KATHIAWAR CHIEF

We publish below the correspondence which took place between Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, one of the Kathiawar Chiefs, and the Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant. Mr. Gopaldas has now been deprived of his estates,—the Talukas of Dhasa and Rai Sankli, because he was not present at the "Rejoicings" at Rajkot during the visit of Sir George Lloyd to Kathiawar early this year. The correspondence is very eloquent of the official mentality. We have known of cases of Government interference in the affairs of Alienated Territory, where the Chiefs or Rulers have been admittedly guilty of grave mismanagement of their estates. In the case of Mr. Gopaldas, there was no such excuse, because everyone who has watched the progress of his estates and noted the sense of enlightened contentment which obtains among the people, knows what an exemplary Chief, Mr. Gopaldas, has been and how he has really endeared himself to his people. Of such a chief as he, the Bombay Government have held that he is guilty of showing disrespect to the Governor, and deprived him of his estatets. The material loss of his possessions may not hurt Mr. Gopaldas, but the people of his Talukas will feel the severity of the blow which has fallen on them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Urgent

Jhalawad Prant Office.

D. O. No. 100

Wadhwan Camp, 19th Jan. 1922.

Dear Desai Shree Gopaldas,

With reference to our conversation of the 18th instant I am requested by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, to desire you to go to Rajkot on the 23rd January, 1922, and await the orders of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Kindly acknowledge receipt,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) A. H. MOSSE.

To

Desai Shree Gopaldas Ambavindas,
Talukdar of Rai Sankali.

Mr. Gopaldas sent the following letter in reply:

Kunjrao, 23rd January, 1922.

To

The Political Agent,
Jhalawad, Kathiawar,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant desiring me to go to Rajkot on the 23rd instant and to await the orders of the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar. In reply I beg to say that I shall be unable to be in Rajkot on the 23rd instant as I have to be on public duty in Anand under instructions from the Chairman of the Kheda District Congress Committee.

I regret very much that this letter could not be written earlier as the chairman who is touring in the District could not be got at once. I have just now met him at an out of the way place named Kunjrao. On asking him permission to proceed to Rajkot he, I am sorry to say, has refused it on the ground that I could not possibly be spared before the 31st instant at least, my work having already fallen in arears on account of ill-health.

I therefore request that all orders should be forwarded to me at

THE SWARAJYA ASHRAM,
Recruiting Camp, Anand.

I have the honour to remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) GOPALDAS A. DESAI.

Kunjrao, 23-1-1922.

Immediate

No. 4813 of 1921-22.

From

Major A. H. E. Mosse,
Political Agent,
Jhalawad Prant,

To

Azam Gopaldas Ambaidas,
Talukdar of Rai Sankali
Jhalawad Prant Office,
Wadhwan Camp.
25th January '22.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official letter dated the 23rd instant. I would remind you that when I saw you at Limdi last week, I desired you to be in Rai Sankali by the 22nd instant so that you might be within easy reach of any communication I had to make. You asked "Is it an order"? and I replied "It is an order." That order you have disobeyed.

2. Again in my letters of the 16th and 19th instants I informed you that the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, insisted upon your presence in Rajkot on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's visit and desired that you should be there on the 23rd instant.

3. You now inform me that you will be unable to be present in Rajkot on account, apparently of the prior claims of "your duty" to the Non-Cooperation party. I recognise no such duty on your part, and I call upon you *immediately* to proceed to Rajkot and there await the orders of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. H. E. MOSSE,
Major,
Political Agent,
Jhalawad Prant.

M. S. B. 25.

From

Desai Shree Gopaldas Ambaidas,
Talukdar, Rai Sankali Anklao.

To

Major A. H. E. Mosse,
Political Agent,
Jhalawad Prant.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your Official letter No. 4813 of 1921-22 which came to hand whilst in train for this place at 10 a.m. to-day as well as of your telegram which reached me last night.

In reply I would remind you that I distinctly informed you that I was siding with Mahatmaji and that I would abide by his instructions as to my returning to Rajkot. Mahatmaji referred me to the Chairman, Kheda Zilla Congress Committee and the result was as I had the honour of writing to you.

Knowing this why so much pressure is being brought upon me by the authorities to compel me to return to Rajkot to pay my respects to H. E. the Governor I fail to understand. On the occasion of our last meeting I informed you it was a time of mourning for us, still I would not object to attend during H. E.'s visit in my Khaddar dress. On thinking further on this subject I do not think I can do so. How could it be otherwise seeing that some seven thousand of my countrymen have been shoved into jails after farcical trials? I may inform you that practically all the Patidars of whom I have the honour of being recognised as the head have turned non-cooperators on account of these unjustifiable imprisonments and the horrors perpetrated in the jails. How can I, if I am regarded as a person possessed of the ordinary rights of a free citizen, be expected to join in the "rejoicings" which are to be visualised for H. E. on the occasion of his visit to Rajkot?

Notwithstanding the hardships which will be entailed on account of my refusing to obey the "orders" now communicated to me I prefer to abide by the decision I have already communicated to you; and will not therefore go to Rajkot or be present to meet H. E. but continue to work in a humble way to bring about the release of my countrymen who are being ruthlessly made to suffer imprisonments entailing unheard of hardships.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) DESAI SHREE GOPALDAS. A.

Anklao,
Taluka Borsad 26-1-22.

Subsequently, Mr. Gopaldas was given by the "Governor-in-Council" an opportunity of explaining the position he had taken up, to submit an apology in writing for the active disrespect shown to his Excellency the Governor, and publicly withdraw his support from the N. C. O. movement. Mr. Gopaldas sent a spirited but dignified reply in which, after thanking Government for having given him an opportunity of clearing his position he wrote:

"At the outset, I wish to make it perfectly clear that I never had nor have I even now any inclination of being discourteous or disrespectful to the person of H. E. the Governor for whom I entertain very high regard. But His Excellency's visit to Rajkot and the official reception at which I was pressed so much to be present were not private or personal. I had not the remotest idea that my absence on such occasion could be considered as want of respect or courtesy. I may be permitted to say that presence at such a function, out of fear to express freely the voice within would have been nothing short of deception and therefore highest disrespect or discourtesy towards the head of the Provincial Government. Honest, God-fearing men, who have believed life-long in a policy of co-operation with the Government, have, to their deep disappointment, found that the British Government are, by their illiberal, unsympathetic, unstatesmanlike policy, not removing the just grievances of the people of India and are thereby making it more and more impossible for all patriotic, honest, and God-fearing men to continue their moral support to such a system. I would have been untrue to myself and to the Government of whom I sincerely wish well, if I had failed to raise my protest by non-participation in the official function. I am conscious that statement of the truth as I view it about the present system of Government may perhaps be unpalatable but both as an Indian and a loyal subject in the true sense of the term I owed to Government and to the people a duty, which I could not shirk even at the risk of incurring the wrath of the members of Government, which I so earnestly wish, stops its downward course. My non-participation was thus nothing but a duty—a very onerous and unpleasant duty to Government and not a mark of disrespect or discourtesy to H. E. the Governor as the head of Government and much less personally.

As regards my personal adherence to Mahatma Gandhi, I may be permitted to say that I am unable to agree with the views of Government expressed in the purport. I cannot help acknowledging that I feel proud to be an humble follower of a man whom many honest Christians regard as nearer to God than any man on earth and who is regarded as the greatest man of the world. I feel grieved to find that Government has not been able to perceive the most powerful defence underlying his plea or appreciate the greatness of this apostle of truth and non-violence.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) GOPALDAS A. DESAI,
Talukdar, Rai-Sankli.

ELASTIC 124 A

MAGISTRATE'S GIANT ATTEMPT AT ELONGATION.

BABA GURDIT SINGH'S CONVICTION.

In sentencing Baba Gurdit Singh of "Komagata Maru" fame to five years' transportation on a charge under Section 124-A, I. P. C., Lala Amarnath, the Magistrate, in the course of his judgment observed:—

OFFENDING PASSAGES.

The offending passages about which the Government has granted sanction and which are culled from the Khilafat Office and Clock Tower speeches of the accused are as follows:—"The law under which I was arrested lasted up to 17th February. The Government stretched it to the 27th February and eventually released me when they found no proof.

"In this country the faces of your mothers and sisters are unveiled and spit upon. Can you be called Hindus?

"In your country, the Government slaughter thousands of cows. You can be called Hindus, when all such evils are removed from the country. The country rendered great assistance during the Great War. In reward, this Government gave us the Jallianwala Bagh, in which our children and brothers became targets for the bullets and a tyrant-like General Dyer was given a robe of honour on behalf of the Durbar Sahib.

"This Government has taken away a lakh of rupees from the Nanak Dev ship. Now I have got nothing."

The passages complained of contain several distinct ideas. In the first place, a reference is made to the accused's own detention in jail and it is emphatically asserted that the Government detained him there without legal authority. In the second place, a veiled allusion is made to the Martial Law administration of 1919 and the old story about the faces of the Indian ladies having been unveiled and spit upon is quoted to vilify that administration. In the third place, an appeal is made to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus by a pointed reference to the extensive slaughter of cows under the Government now existing. In the fourth place mention is made of General Dyer's firing at the Jallianwala Bagh and the Government is taunted by calling this firing "a reward", for the country's war services, and the Sikhs are taunted for having given a robe of honour to General Dyer. Lastly it is stated that the Government took away a lakh of rupees from the Nanak Dev ship which is a name given to the steamship S. S. "Komagata Maru", chartered by the accused.

The language of the accused is so plain, clear and unambiguous that it does not need the slightest remark on my part to show that it contains imputations against the Government and that these imputations are calculated to cause "disaffection" within the meaning of Section 124-A as above explained. Whether these imputations are true or false I will not stop to enquire. It has been ruled times out of number that the truth of an imputation is no defence in sedition cases.

"A CINEMA SHOW."

In the speech we fail to find the slightest attempt to argue or explain. It is simply an enumeration of the evils of the present Government and the pictures presented move before the eyes like the films in a cinema show. Again, unlike the cinema films there is absolutely no inherent connection between the various subjects embraced by the speech. The slaughtering of cows, however bad it may be, has nothing whatever to do with the "Komagata Maru", the Jallianwala Bagh and the prisoner's own detention in jail. There is one and only one link observable between the several matters talked of, namely, an attempt on the part of the speaker, to discredit the British administration in India.

The personality of the speaker also points to the same direction. In his written statement the accused gives me a long list of the tyrannies committed by the Government against him and declares that this Government bore towards him an old-standing enmity. The statement is also full of invective and vituperation. It is idle, under the circumstances, to imagine that at the time of making his speech the prisoner was animated by a spirit other than that of animosity.

I have already described the political situation in the district at the time when the speech was made. It was a time immediately following upon a period of unprecedented lawlessness—a slight lull after a great storm. Again it is a well-known fact that since the political disturbance of 1919, the city of Amritsar has taken the foremost position in all political matters and the place for the speech chosen in this city was in front of the Khilafat Office—a building where unlawful associations were organized and from where seditious materials in all forms sprang forth and spread in all directions, surely a persen making a speech at such time and at such place cannot be said to be acting with innocent intention.

NATURE OF THE AUDIENCE.

Adverting to the audience, to whom the speeches were addressed, it consisted of ten or twelve thousand men. This is not denied by the accused who, in describing his pompous procession admits that there were thousands of people who came out to greet him. But in estimating the nature of the audience we should not forget that we are dealing not with the audience of a regular meeting but with the men composing or witnessing a public procession. Such people may be called an audience by courtesy, but the most appropriate word for them is the expressive term "mob." We all know what an Indian street mob is and what stuff it consists of. When addressing a mob of this nature and of these dimensions the prisoner must be presumed to know what effect his words would have upon his hearers.

The accused has represented to me that no disturbance or excitement did actually take place. This is a point which has long been settled by judicial decisions. Section 124-A places on the same footing the successful and the unsuccessful attempts to create disaffection and the mere fact that no excitement was actually caused, is not a valid defence in such trials.

I may mention here that the accused has pleaded not guilty and has placed on the record a lengthy written statement in Gurmukhi, the Urdu translation whereof covers 320 foolscap pages. He has also put in a supplementary statement in Urdu covering eight pages. The statements are mostly devoted to the accused's own story of the "Komagata Maru" expedition and the Budge-Budge riot. It is intended presumably to be a reply to the report of the "Komagata Maru" Committee of Enquiry and is not relevant to this case. I have, however, noticed in my judgment such portions of the statements as are material for the purpose of the case. The plea of not guilty put forward is meaningless in face of the accused's admission as to the words used by him.

There is yet one further point, which deserves mention. The accused wanted to produce in his defence 21 witnesses including men from Hongkong, Kobe and Canada. I disallowed 19 of these witnesses, as their statements appeared to me distinctly irrelevant to the present enquiry. I called only two witnesses, Mr. J. M. Dunnett, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, and Mr. C. A. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police. On the date of hearing fixed for the defence, however, the accused gave up these two witnesses as a protest against my order disallowing the other witnesses. The conduct of the accused does not seem to me justified.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

For the reasons explained, I find accused Baba Gurdit Singh guilty of an offence under Section 124-A and convict him accordingly.

As regards the punishment to be awarded, it must be commensurate with the offence. The prisoner is undoubtedly an influential man in the province. He himself states that after his release from jail, wherever he went thousands of people uninvited came out to greet him. Such unsolicited greetings on a big scale like this indicate what sway the prisoner exercised over the minds of his countrymen. I have explained above the import of the words used by the prisoner and the time when, the place where and the occasion on which they were spoken. To my mind the mischief intended was incalculable and I think nothing short of an exemplary sentence would meet the ends of justice. I, therefore, order him to undergo transportation for five years.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS' CLUB

The Poona Seva Sadan Society maintains in Poona 4 Hostels for the women students that come from outside for their education of different character. Two of these Hostels are meant for giving full facilities for women who take up Nursing, Mid-wifery and Sub-Assistant Surgeon's course at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. So long one of the difficulties in their way was lack of suitable arrangement for rest during the interval between the lectures and the practical work at the Hospital. Colonel Maddock, the Civil Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, as soon as it became possible for him, laid at the disposal of the Seva Sadan an old Bungalow, quite close to the Hospital, which was meant for such use. Having secured this house, the Seva Sadan authorities at once put it into good order by making the necessary repairs at considerable cost and enabled the lady students of the B. J. Medical School to start a separate Club for them, where they could spend their leisure hours during the day, take rest and have recreation, have sports and games and also refreshments both in the morning and in the evening.

The opening ceremony of this Club took place on last Saturday evening in the house, which henceforth will be styled as the *"Women Medical Students' Club"* under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Nearly 40 students of this class as well as the Seva Sadan Nurses working at the Hospital were present. All the arrangements were made by the girls themselves and the members of the Seva Sadan Nursing Committee were invited to be present. The Secretary of this Club Miss. Engineer, a fourth year student of the B. J. Medical School, in a brief speech described the inconveniences which the women students of the School were subjected to. Rao Bahadur Dr. Shikhare, in a brief speech, advised the girls to learn to manage there own affairs with the help and guidance of the Seva Sadan authorities and expressed a hope that they would be ultimately very helpful to the country in promoting medical relief.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Mr. Devadhar emphasised how the medical education of women in the line of Nursing, Mid-wifery and Sub-Assistant Surgeon's course was neglected in the past inasmuch as about ten years ago Indian women going in for these courses were very few at the Sassoon Hospital. This was due to the fact that it did not attract sufficient attention on the part of the leaders of public opinion. He described the faith that actuated the workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society to take up such work and how by gradual steps they have been enabled with the help of the Hostel authorities to build up that work to a considerable extent. He further hoped that the women students who on account of the special nature of their work needed rest and bright surroundings, regular exercises and sports, would take full advantage of the facilities which were being afforded to them by those who were concerned in their well-being and would, by their labours, show that the conveniences that were provided to them were amply justified.

After music and distribution of flowers, refreshments were served and then the party dispersed.

SIR H. BUTLER

The "Independent" of Allahabad understands that Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office has been extended.

AMRITSAR NEWS.

PROSECUTION OF AN EDITOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 29.

Professor Puran Singh, formerly forest Chemist at Dehra Dun. Imperial College, has been elected to preside at the 14th Sikh Educational Conference meeting at Delhi on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August. The Professor is an alumnus of Tokyo University and takes keen interest in educational matters and is an eloquent speaker and also a writer.

The Amritsar Municipality at its last meeting resolved to prosecute the Editor of a local Urdu paper "Ziafat Panch" for alleged defamatory writing in connection with a social gathering held in the Central Municipal girls' school. The Committee having considered the report from the Indian lady Principal denying as utterly false and groundless the allegations made in the paper, has given the Editor an opportunity to apologise, but as the apology published by him was considered inadequate and otherwise objectionable, the Committee has now decided to proceed against him.

Mr. Balmokand Bhatia, Municip Commissioner, has challenged the legality of election of the Vice-President, of the Amritsar Municipality recently held on the grounds that under the rules election should have been held by ballot and not by show of hands and that a member voting for one candidate could not have voted for any other candiate.

INDIAN AS CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOWALI, July 31.

Mr. D. N. Chatterjee has been appointed Chemical Examiner to U. P. Government. Hitherto no other local Government has appointed an Indian to Chemical Examiner's post. Mr. Chatterjee is a distinguished old boy of Canning college, Lucknow. He performed many years extensive research work in the Imperial Research Institute, Pusa, before he was translated into Chemical Examiner's laboratory at Agra under Dr. Hankin. Mr. Chatterjee's training is purely Indian.

AMANI WATER TAP.

Professor Amani of the Bakhiyat Arabic College, Velore (S. India), publishes the facts of his having invented a new kind of tap for drawing of water from wells, however deep. He asserts that working his tap requires no application of mechanical force, the supply of water being regulated by a tap which can be opened or closed at will.

Professor Amans hopes that the invention would materially alter the economic condition of the farmer and help public institutions in financial strain with regard to water supply. He is now anxious that every one profits by it and to this end, he is resolved to transfer the product of his discovery to some firm which may be eager enough to take advantage of it.

THE AWFUL COST OF INDIGESTION.

KEEPS THOUSANDS, POOR, WEAK AND DISCOURAGED.

Many stomach sufferers are continually trying new "cures" for indigestion and similar troubles, and they waste pounds in this way in the course of a year. Others try expensive diets in order to secure a little relief from their distressing complaints. Usually it is all in vain, and they only get more hopeless than ever. Why don't all these folk adopt the advice of those who used to suffer but who now eat what they like, and take Bisurated Magnesia? It's so very safe, sure and speedy! Half a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, and pain is impossible. Just think of it . . . to be able to eat what you fancy and know you're not going to be doubled up with pain afterwards! Bisurated Magnesia is worth its cost many times over; but you should look for the name, BISMAG, on the wrapper to ensure you get the right kind.

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E4364

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

India and wireless.

Mr. Kellaway, the Postmaster-General, recently stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons that the Government had further considered the question of the Imperial Wireless Chain and had decided to erect in England a station of the ultimate power contemplated by the Expert Commission instead of a smaller power station as at first proposed. Such an arrangement would provide direct communication with India, South Africa and Australia. As the arrangements stood before intermediary stations were to be located in Egypt and the communication between India and Great Britain was to pass through Egypt, thus entailing on India needless expenditure. Though the arrangement is thus slightly changed from the previous preposterously unfair arrangement, it will not still suit this country. What it comes to is that it will be the Imperial Government that will run the whole show and India will be, as usual, in the unenviable position of paying the piper and not having the power to order the tune. The exact estimate of expenditure with regard to the new scheme is not known, but as an apparently well-informed correspondent of the "Times of India" wrote that the original estimate which the British Post Office was trying to foist upon this country was going to cost India £185,000. With regard to the running expenditure, it was estimated to result in an annual loss of several lakhs of rupees at least in the beginning. Admitting the great necessity there exists at present for having wireless connection between this country and Great Britain, two alternatives present themselves for working out the scheme. One is that the Government of India should themselves work up and run the whole show and the other is that it should be given to a private Company for being carried out. It is clear that the scheme proposed by the Imperial Government at least is not, and will not be acceptable to any one in this country. It is an interesting question as to whether Mr. Kellaway is making all these statements after consulting the Government of India or whether the latter have been kept in the dark and neglected as it was at the time of the notorious seven per cent. Sterling Loan issued last year. The present Government of India have not been known, unfortunately, to have much sense of self-respect for their position and prestige as against the Secretary of State for India. On not a few occasions the Imperial Government treated the Government of India cavelierly and yet the latter have taken these snubs lying down. This wireless question appears but to afford another instance of such a treatment by the Imperial Government. I hope that members of the Legislative Assembly will try to get at the truth by interpellations in the coming sessions. They should also lay it down in the form of resolutions that India will have no scheme foisted upon her by Whitehall. As to whether working and management of the wireless scheme should be taken up by the Government themselves or be given to a private Company the question should be decided by the Government after reference to the representative commercial organisations. I need not remind my readers that a movement for nationalisation of all the public services is going on very strongly in the advanced countries of the West and even in England itself. In this country we are at present pressing strongly for the management of Railways being taken over by the State. I am not against the wireless scheme being assigned to a private Company for being worked out. A private Company may perhaps be able not only to work it out satisfactorily but to give a profit in the shape of a royalty to the State. What I mean to urge, however, is that the question affects a vital principle of the present and the future economic policy of the Government and as such should not be decided in a way which will fetter the free course of action of a self-governing India. The Post and Telegraph Departments are at present both State-owned and State-managed in this country. It is a question, therefore, if wireless which is intimately connected with these services should not also be a State-owned and State-managed service. There is a possibility of the Government of India saying that they have not got at present the requisite technical skill or the requisite finances to run the whole show. In that case, a private Company may be given a temporary lease for working the same.

Coming of Protection.

It is easy to read from all the portents of the times that India is moving, and moving fast towards some sort of protection. As the "Statist" pophesies with regard to the Report of the Fiscal Commission, "it will be rather strongly protectionist in tone and will contain many recommendations which will not only disquiet the manufacturers within the United Kingdom, especially the Lancashire and the Dundee interests." Before we move however headlong for a pronouncedly protectionist regime, it is best to consider the pitfalls which lie in our way and to run our ship clear of all these dangers which beset her path. The "Statist" observes and perhaps with truth that "in the Indian discussion on the subject we see nowhere a consideration of the effects of a high tariff in raising prices and in depressing the standard of living for the lower sections of the Indian population which are already admittedly far below the poverty line." There are also the cognate questions of the urbanisation of the population, loss of handicraft, possible decay of agriculture and the general effects on the physique of the nation which have to be taken into account. India has hardly any whole-hoggers in the matter of free-trade. Even the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, our veteran economist, makes concessions, I think, in the shape of helping infant industries on the lines of Mr. Taussig. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, who was also one of our leading free-traders, departed much from the strictest and severest free-trade theory in his evidence before the Fiscal Commission. The tone of both the Houses of the Imperial Legislature and the representative public organisations is also decidedly protectionist. There is no doubt, of course, that the future legislation following the report of the Fiscal Commission will run more or less on protectionist lines. Care should be taken, therefore, to see that this tendency does not run into extremes and that the experience of the other countries is carefully watched before any utopian ideas are adopted.

Interests of Consumers,

Unfortunately, this expression of the interests of consumers has been much misused as a slogan by the bureaucratic and Anglo-Indian classes in this country in order to thwart the progress of the country. This misuse on their part, however, should not blind us in the treating the claims of consumers with scant respect and courtesy. Looking to the present illiterate condition of the masses and their helplessness in the matter of making their voice sufficiently heard in the Councils of the Empire, there is a danger that the more vocal sections of the people will be able to make themselves felt, sometimes at the expense of the former. Even in Great Britain, where the masses are comparatively much more educated and not so helpless as the Indian masses, the Government have under the influence of particular industrial interests got such an unpopular and obnoxious piece of legislation as the safeguarding of Industries Act. When too late, the capitalist interests found that this Act was not suited even to their own interests and the held a meeting sometime back to hear Mr. Asquith's denunciation of this piece of legislative folly. As the "Statist" observes the crucial test would be in case of legislation of this nature, whether in providing local help to industries it clashes with the interests of the community as a whole. Efforts must be made to foster and develop national industries, but these efforts should be of such a nature as to rear up such industries at the cost of the masses. In fact, the greatest responsibility will devolve on the shoulders of Tariff Boards if such are recommended by the Fiscal Commission and are appointed thereafter, for they will have to decide the mean *between the industrial interests and the interests* of the ordinary mass of consumers.

There is also the great danger commonly found in protectionist countries of what is *known as political log-rolling. As the* "Economist" says, "in the present House of Commons and under the present Government which works by an elaborate system of deeds and bargains, this tariff-mongering evil will have every opportunity to flourish." As a matter of fact the two wings of the Coalition have swopped principles for the purposes of carrying on their fiction of the Coalition Government. But the legislators in India will have to see that such a swopping of principles is not carried on here. They will have also to see that particular industrial interests do not by a clever and ingenious system of lobbying compel the legislature to be over-protectionist with regard to that particular industry even though such an over-protection may entail serious hardships on the population at large.

Godrej Safes.

Some people seem to argue with regard to the Government's action with regard to Godrej safes that the Government can act like a businessman severing his connections from a party with which he may not agree. This analogy hardly applies to the case of Governments. An individual merchant or firm may not have business dealings with another firm or individual merchant with whom it may have quarrel or may have disagreed. The liberty of action which is thus allowed to an individual merchant or firm is not even allowed in the case of a Joint Stock Company, for instance, or public bodies like Municipal Corporations. I do not think any one will be able to support the action of a Joint-Stock Company which will refuse to buy at the cheapest place just because it may have disagreed on some points with the selling firm. Much more is a Government bound to look after the interests of the general public, that is taxpayers. Not only this but it must never be forgotten that a Government if it lays any claims to being *a Government responsive to public opinion* should never be carried away by political prejudices and prepossession towards particular group of people or towards particular individuals. We may even concede that if a firm has been convicted in a regular Court of Law of sedition or lawlessness, the Government may withhold placing orders with it. This was not the case, however, with Messrs. Godrej and Boyce manufacturing Company. Nor has any fault been found up to this time with the technique of their working or with the quality of their goods. The only reason which must have impelled the Government to take action against the firm seems to have been their handsome donation to the cause of the depressed classes with which the Government have always professed their sympathy from house-tops. The public will now understand, however, that such a sympathy is not much more than a lip sympathy as if these donations for such a noble cause are connected with the Swaraj movement, the Government condemns such donations and visits the hapless donors with punishments which descend to a great depth of meanness and narrowness. To say that the analogy of an individual merchant or firm applies to the Government is to ignore the fundamental basis of the State which is that the State is but the mouthpiece of the people. To put forward the analogy means that we recognise that the Foreign Government has got every right and privilege to consider this country as its own property and to consider itself distinct from the people at large against whom it may proceed in revenge and vengeance even for their opinions as an ordinary individual would. Surely the matter should not be allowed to rest where it is at present.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 31st

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot good inquiry	13 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. —Oct.	21 17+04
(As known in Liverpool at —Jan.	20 97+01
closing time.) —Mar.	20 94+06
New Orleans 10 a.m. —Oct.	20 77
—Jan.	20 60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	12 61—12
August	—
Sept.	12 33—33
Oct.	12 20—21
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 94—91
Feb.	—
Mar	11 81—82
April	—
May	—
June	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 31st

Months.	To-day's price.
August	12 28—30
September	12 11—26
Oct.	11 99—12
November	11 89—19
December	11 86—16
January	11 78—17
February	11 74—15
March	11 71—15
April	11 66—14
May	11 60—18
June	11 54—14
July	11 49

Tone: Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 31st

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	16 25—85
Sept.	16 28—55
Oct.	16 50—55
Nov.	16 55—58
Dec.	16 60—51
Jan.	16 65—55
Feb.	16 70—55
March	16 75—55
July	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 31st

A. G. Bengal Good	5 28
" " Fully Good	8 63
" " Fine	9 05
" " No. 1 Oomra Good	9 98
" " " Fully Good	10 35
" " " Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach Good	10 85
" " Fully Good	11 25
" " Fine	11 65
M. G. Scinde Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	8 85
" " Fine	8 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	21 47
" " " Oct.	21 40
" " " Dec.	21 28
" " " Jan.	21 27
" " " Mar.	21 75
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 50
" " at New Orleans	21 01
Futures at New Orleans July	20 88
" at New Orleans Oct.	—
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 29th.

Oct.	21 42
Dec	21 38
Futures at New York. Jan	21 21
Mar	21 18

London, July 19th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 28th

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" " 2 months hence	35 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Very	
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/a. since 13th instant.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 29th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	52/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51/6
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers	54
Tone :—Tending easier.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 115 xd.
National	£ 44
P & O. Banking Corp	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold July-Aug.	£ 18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£ 17 3 8
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/3
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Buyers	£ 9
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug. Paid	£ 19
Linseed Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£ 20
Tone :—Inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 64
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 23 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	89 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 59 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	54 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug,	10 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	7 3/4
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	18 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/7 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

August 1.

In accordance with 21 points lower reported in New York futures to-day for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 468 and fluctuated within a range of four rupees, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 467½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 468. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 468 and closed at Rs. 467. F. G. Broach *July-August opened at Rs. 526 and ruled Rs.* 525 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 445 and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 441 on selling by an office and a Marwari Shroff, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 441½. *While Oomra* December-January opened at Rs. 419 and after sharp fluctuations between Rs. 417 and Rs. 420 remained Rs. 417 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January was *Rs. 342/* 344 nominal our forward market was featureless to-day.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday, and the off take was nominal.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 1st

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	467
Fully Good Broach	July/August	527
" " Bengal	Dec. Jan.	342
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	417
" "	Sept.	440
Southerns	July/Augt.	503

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 1st

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	467
Fully Good Broach	July/August	525
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	352
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	417
" "	Sept.	442
Southerns	July/Augt.	500

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1st

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	390	370	350	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	465	445	430	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	505	485	470	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	490	470	455	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	535	52	515
Southerns	—	—	—	510	500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 31st July 1922.

Cotton	2493 Bales.
Wheat	5251 Qrs.
Linseed	7891 "
Rape, etc.	1100 "
Gingellyseed	220 "
Poppyseed	868 "
Groundnuts	394 "
Cottonseed	3203 "
Rice	2660 "
Myrabollams	1102 "
Cottonseed	14337 "
Mowraseed	1093 "
Gram	1383 "
Juwar	188 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajra	432 "
Coal	1472 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1st

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	350
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	269
Japan	154
Singapore	179

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, August 1.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26/13.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 26/13/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 26/14/6.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 92/2.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 92/2.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 92/4.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T.—Rs. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D.—Rs. 1/3 5/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T.—Rs. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D. D.—Rs. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A.—Rs. 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T. T.—Rs. 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying D. D.—Rs. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 353.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 373.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 363.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 159¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 269.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 346.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-8.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-8.
London Silver ready—d. 35-4.
London Silver forward—d. 35-4.
Tone of silver—Steady, China bought, Continent Sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$ 4.44 5/8.
French Exchange—Frcs. 54.70.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 57.80.
Italian Exchange—Liras. 97.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 2900.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922—100/1.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1926—101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930—Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with limited business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1352/8, India 117 x. d., Central 37, Tata Bank 15/10 and Eastern 83.

COTTON. MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2850, Apollo 85, Birla Mills 93/12, By-Cotton 1,220 x. d., By.-Dyeing 1,420, Century 800, Cent.-India 5,040, Colaba Land 2,280, Coorl 265, Crescent 527/8, Currimbhoy 1,960, David 1,757/8, Edw. Sassoon 535 Elphinston 152/8, Fazulbhoy 1,360, Gokak 242/8, Ind.-Bleaching 205, Ind.-Malwa 712/8, Kastoorchand 905 x. d., Kohinoor 2,805 Madhowji 457/8, New Great 850, New City 720, Pabani 855, Pearls 1,040, Phoenix 915, Shapurji 335, Standard 2,600, Swan 1,190, Swadeshi 5,035, *Tata Mill 1,160 x. d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 512/8, B. Burma 530, B. Burma N. I. 151/4, Bt.-Burma pet 8/2, B. Tramway 123/12. B. Steam 217/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind.-Cement 285 Katni Ord. 245 x. d., Katni Defd. 1,220 x.d., New India 20, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Iron Ord 57/8, Tata Iron Defd. 202/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 165, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 52/8 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100 Feb-Aug.		18%	330
Alliance	100	— Jan-Aug.		17%	300
Baroda	50	100 Jan-July		15%	78
Imperial	500	500 Jan-July		16%	1352/8
" Contributary	125	"			350 xd.
India	50	100 Jan-July		15%	117 xd.
Central	25	50 Feb-Oct.		14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75 "	as.	10	15/10
Chartered Bank	£5	£5 Apr-Oct.		—	£ 17
Eastern	£5	£10 "		"	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125 "		48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£12	1/2 "	"	15%	£ 22/6
Bank of Morvi	10	25 Feb-Oct.		9%	78

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100 Mar-Sept.	8	3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500 "		212%	540
Amritsar Patty	100	100 "		9%	112
Central Provinces	100	100 "		6%	95 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100 "		2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100 Feb-Aug.		6%	65
Khulna	100	100 "		4%	100
Bagirhat	100	100 "		4%	100
Larkhana	100	100 "		4%	62
Mandara Bhou	90	100 Feb Aug.		"	63 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100 Feb-Aug.		"	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100 Mar-Sept.		6%	55
Sialkote Narowal	100	100 Apr-Oct.		3%	19 xd
Sindh Light	190	100 Jul.-Jan.		11%	118
Tapti Valley	500	500 Mar-Sept.		"	552
Upper Sindh Light	100	100 Feb-Aug.		6%	60

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10 July		1-13-4	45
Bamankua	5	— —		—	4
Central mining	10	— "		6%	20
Indian Cement	250	250 "		17 1/2%	235
Katni Cement ord.	100	100 "		12	145 xd.
" Defd	40	40 "		46	1220 xd.
Shivrajpur	10	10 "		4-0-4	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500 Apr-Oct.		203	2550
Alliance cotton	100	100 "		—	305 m.
Appollo	50	50 Feb-Jan.		8	85
Birla mills	100	100 Apl-Sept		9	93/12
By. Cotton	500	500 Sep-Dec.		100	1230xd.
By. Dyeing	250	250 Mar-apr.		98	1428
Bradbury	250	250 June-Nov.		100	1060
Bombay Industrial	100	100 "		18	75
Century	100	100 Apr-Sep.		72	500
Cent. India	500	500 May-Nov.		225	4075
Colaba Land	700	700 March		130	2290
Coorla	100	100 June-Dec.		35	265
Crescent	100	100 July-Dec.		80	527/8
Currimbhoy	250	250 "		110	1960
David	250	250 Apr-Sep.		105	1757/8
Dawn	250	250 Mar-Apr.		200	1260
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10Sep.		as. 8	8/1
Edward Sassoon.	200	200 Mar-Aug.		80	535
Elphinstone	100	100 June		25	152/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250 "		130	1365
Framji Petit	1000	1000Mar-Sep.		290	2105
Globe	100	100 Mar-Sep.		34	240
Gokak	100	100 "		39	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100 May.		10	203
Indore Malwa	100	100 Aug-Feb		52	712/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250 May-Oct.		65	455
Kastoorchand	500	500 Julp-Dec.		80	905 xd
Khatao	100	100 Apr-Nov.		60	575
Kilachand mill's	25	25 Aug-Jan.		1 1/2	17
Kohinoor	500	500 Mar-Aug.		235	2805
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000 Apr.-Oct.		500	6740
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100 "		28	262.8
Madhowji	100	100 July-Dec.		30	457.8
Mathuradas	500	500 May-Nov.		80	858
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000 Mar-Sep.		400	480 8
Meyer Sassoon	100	100 Mar-Aug.		30	220
Morarji	1000	1000 Apr-Nov.		400	7100
New Great	200	200 Mar-Sep.		70	850
New City	100	100 "		60	720
Paban	250	250 July-Dec.		90	885
Pearls	250	250 July-Dec.		90	1040
Phoenix	100	100 Mar-Aug		100	915
Premier	100	100 May		"	160
Planet	100	100 Dec-Aug.		20	272/8
Presidency Mills	125	125 Aug-Jan.		25	295
Sassoon Cotton	100	100 Apr-Aug.		15	872/8
Shapurji	102	101 Aug-Sept		25	335
Sholapur	1000	1000 Apr-Oct.		700	19,500n.
Simplex	250	250 Jan-Dec.		70	805
Standard	500	500 Apr-Sept.		220	3500
Swan	250	250 Mar.-Aug.		162	1190
Swadeshi	500	500 Apl-Oct.		300	5425
Tata Mill	500	500 May-Oct.		90	1160 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500 Apl-Oct.		200	3500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100 "		1000	140
Andhra Valley	1000	1000 "		49	800
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52 "		"	123/12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022 Jan.		35	980

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123 "		152	512/8
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125 "		25	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125 "		10	151/8
By. Flour	500	500 Jan-Aug.		125	1800
Bt. Burma Pet	—	—Mar-Oct.	as	8.	8/2
By. Steam	250	250 Oct. Rs. 10/8			217/8
Kemp & Co.	200	July.		28	140
Marcks	100	"		12	90
New India Insur.	25	250 "		"	30
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200 April		10%	390
Phillips	40	July		10%	48
Fort Canning	1000	Sept.		62	975
Scindia Steam	30	30 "		—	7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75 Sept		11	87/8
Defd	20	20 Sept.		61/8	262/8
M. Ord.	75	75 "		"	81 4
N. Def	400	400 "		"	165
Tata Oil	100	100 "		"	53/8
Tractor Co.	20	52 June		"	120

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BOMBAY.

"INHUMAN" CONDITION OF SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th instant, I read a Reuter's telegram, dated London, July 7th, under the above heading. That a deputation representing the differnt seamen's unions, complained to Mr. Baldwin, the "Inhuman" conditions of seamen on the steamers, and he has sympathetically promised them, to see into the matter.

The seamen, the ship-owners, the officers, the engineers and the Government in question, are all British and the seamen are backed by their respective unions and Labour M.P.'s, who are all British and watch the interests of their seamen minutely. If these British seamen are treated as abovementioned by the British, then what must not be the plight of the Indian seamen, who are working on British, Foreign and Indian ships? The poor and helpless Indian seamen are gagged against complaining by the mighty brokers and ghat sarangs with the help of their lieutenants. The brokers enjoy an undisputable power over the seamen through the liberality of our benign Government, and a complaint by a seaman against any one, means signing his own death warrant. Besides no formal provision of any sort, is made for their support in case of accidents, old age, etc., for a seaman is only engaged to work on board, as long as he is strong enough and then rejected; hence the necessity of such protection is unquestionably needed. If not, the rejected seamen are compelled to take to begging or become a burden on somebody else for their maintenance; as for keeping something for a "rainy" day from their earnings, it is very difficult comparing the poor wages and the high cost of living, and unemployment and the heavy leakage from the same earnings to maintain the rich and extravagant brokers' establishments.

Under these circumstances, and encouraged by reading the Seamen Recruiting Committee's report, which was published on the 22nd May last, that there is the possibility of a change in the system of recruiting Indian seamen. I entreat you on behalf of the Indian seamen, whom I had the honour of representing at the International Labour Conference at Genoa, to use your mighty pen and rouse the public and specially the Councillors, who, it appears, almost all of them do not know that there is a conspicuous branch of Indian Labour, called "Indian seamen", consisting nearly of 145,000 Indians, the second largest group in the world, to see that in the changed system the seamen are properly represented, by disinterested and impartial individuals, to redress their long-standing grievances and watch their interests minutely; if not there is a possibility of the ignorant and unprotected seamen being consigned from the frying pan into the fire.—Yours, etc.,

A. MAZARELLO.

Rahimtoola Building,
Picket Cross Road,
Bombay, July 15.

C. D. INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Committee appointed to report whether the movement of individual or mass Civil Disobedience should be taken up is going about to take evidence. I wish to place a suggestion before it for consideration.

Either form of Civil Disobedience particularly the latter is bound to affect the general populace. It is necessary, therefore, to inquire how the general populace will take to Civil Disobedience and will be have in the situation likely to be created by the acion and reaction between the Congress and the Government. The inquiry which is restricted to the political demonstrators or organisors will be only one sided and imperfect. The examination of the Moderates or the socalled Maharashtra party does not cure this defeat. Each of these parties have fixed views and are bound to find arguments in support thereof. So far as observation of the general conditions is concerned, it is no use presuming impartiality in any one. Everybody discerns signs in his favour. While one gentleman postulates the failure of N. C. O., another maintains the success and the third explains away either the success of or the lull in the prosecution of N. C. O. The only way to remove this is to pick up stray individuals in every centre not connected with any organisation (*the Congress is not an organisation*) and examine them. The selection of individuals should be made on the principle on which a jury of nine or twelve men is seated to represent the society. It is this general inquiry that ought to be gone through before any recommendation should be made in respect of launching individual or mass civil disobedience.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

RANCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL TECHNICA INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The R. C. Technical Institute at Ahmedabad, was founded by late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet, in the sacred memory of his grand-father the late Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., the pioneer of the mill industry, to train up a better type of Mechanical and Textile men for the province. It commenced its work from March 1910 under a board of management with the late Mr. J. H. Karia as the Principal. In the beginning it attracted a large number of local and mofussil students, and almost all the passed students were able to get suitable employments in mills and factories. But owing to certain circumstances, later the number went on falling till the year 1916. The Institute had to suffer owing to the untimely demise of Mr. J. H. Karia, in the year 1914. In 1917, the Government of Bombay took over the charge of the Institute and Mr. J. C. Mehta was appointed as the Principal. Since then a great many changes and improvements are being made and the Institute is coming up to the required level. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh has agreed to build a hostel for the students and Lady Chinubhai pays regularly about Rs. 2,000, a year for the temporary hostel of this Institute. The tools required for the students' use in the workshops are at present supplied by Government. Co-operation with the mills and factories has much increased and thereby the passed students get employments very easily.

In short, the Institute has achieved a remarkable success, as it is evident from the fact that it is attracting a good number of students every year. This year i.e., in 1922-23, the number of students seeking admission was so large that many of them had to go back disappointed as there was no room for more admissions. This difficulty can be removed if the strength of the staff is increased and paid sufficiently according to their skilled training and teaching efficiency. It is hoped that Government would pay their attention to these important points and provide additional accommodation and staff. The institute is of the utmost importance to the Province and if properly conducted will help the advancement of Technical Education in this Presidency very greatly.—Yours, etc.

"TECHNIC."

"THE INCLINE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your statement in the leading article of the 28th instant that Wai is in the Poona district and is a stronghold of the Maharashtra Nationalists I should like to bring to your notice the fact that Wai is in the Satara District and has never been the stronghold of any section of politicians in Maharashtra. It is only a Taluka town and is known as a place of pilgrimage. I do not deny that the Maharashtra ntellectuals can get very little support in Wai; but to call an insignificant place like Wai a stronghold of Maharashtra nationalism and to mention prominently a resolution passed there would only mislead the non-cooperators who have to enlist the sympathy of the whole of the Maharashtra against the novel doctrine of Responsive Co-operation.—Yours. etc.

V. S. BAKHLE.

29th July, 1922.

"CHRIST & NON-CO-OPERATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Under the above heading in your esteemed paper of the 24th instant I was interested to read "John" giving out that Mahatmaji is a follower of the true spirit of Christianity, which statement made me think that Mahatmaji cannot be a Hindu as he is believed to be and at the same time act exactly according to the Christian doctrines, which along with the unresisted crucifixion of Christ were quite the opposite of the actions of Shree Krishna who taught by his example on the field of battle that man must stand and fight for his rights even against his relatives.

Is not this different from "turning the cheek to all repression," which is the main principle of the advocate of non-violent non-cooperation?—Yours, etc.

A. STUDENT OF COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

GRADUATES REPRESENTATION IN THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was in Poona for the last few days keenly watching the debate on the City of Bombay Amendment Bill in the local Legislative Council. I may inform your readers that the case of graduates was well-represented in the Council, but I am afraid that the Bill is at present in that penultimate stage which makes it constitutionally impossible for any member to propose an amendment giving back to the graduates that which the Select Committee decided to take away from them. The principle of the Bill, namely, the transference of the vote from the rate-payers to the rent-payers has been definitely accepted by the Council and I believe it is now too late to seek to modify the same. My own opinion is that the case for the graduates would have been stronger if they had pleaded for a separate constituency as there is for the Legislative Council. But the graduates have only to blame themselves for their supineness if they wake up at this stage to protest. If the graduates were so anxious for their rights, the time to protest was when the draft Bill was in circulation, and not when the second or the third stage of the Bill has been reached.

Personally I think it is sheer snobbery on the part of graduates to claim votes *qua* graduates. In a commercial city like Bombay the graduate as such has his value probably only in one market—the matrimonial and that too in much less degree than in other presidencies. And why should a graduate merely because he is a B. A. or B. Sc., seek to place himself on a higher pedestal than say a mechanic whose market value is probably three times as much?

Is it because the latter is incapable of perpetrating such egregious metaphors as a blatant graphomaniac, Mr. N. V. Sharma B.A., did the other day in a characteristic letter in which he asked whether the graduates would "hurl an insult on themselves and their *alma mater*?" What dexterity this of the graduates which even the quoit throwers of antiquity could not emulate much less a mere.—Yours, etc.

TRADESMAN!

Bombay, July 25.

WOES OF PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Thomas Bennett, speaking in the House of Commons, on the India Office vote, recently, said that the Royal Commission, which had reported on the question of pensions, had found that the pensions granted to public servants were inadequate. Whenever the point was raised, it was admitted that theirs was, equitably, a very strong case, but nothing has been done. Sir Thomas suggested the advisability of looking again into the claims of those men, and granting them an increase of pension.

It will be remembered that the question of increasing pensions of local Government and Municipal servants who had been retired a little before the salaries had been raised, or before they would be entitled to draw pensions in the increased salaries, was discussed in your paper. Some persons drawing pensions of Rs. 50 and under were given trifling increases; others were ignored.

I do not wish to take up your space by dilating on the woes of the pensioners in general. I place this letter before you in the hope that it may elicit the sympathy of the authorities for those pensioners whose case has been neglected. I think pensioners who do not draw more than Rs. 100 a month ought to receive some consideration. Some were retired before they had been entitled to higher pensions due to increase of salaries. The Municipal pensioners had been contributing to the Pension Funds.—Yours, etc.

"SYMPATHY."

Bombay, July 23.

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1 Wier direct acting feed pump to deliver 5000 gallons of water per hour against a pressure of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. The pump is of 8" diar, steam Cylinder 10½ diar, by 21" Stroke and to run at 10 double strokes per minute and complete with all fittings, lubricators drip tray, and foundation bolts.

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Intermediate "	26" "	X 4'—0"	"
Low Pressure "	40½" "	X 4'—0"	"

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☞ This contains also the full text of his Delhi Congress Presidential Address.

Modern Review.—This, indeed, is a splendid book containing as it does the utterances of one of our most prominent men, who, though it may be said, still young in years, is old in experience and wisdom and whose services to the country are acknowledged by all, friends and opponents alike.

The Servant of India.—Those who go through the pages of this book cannot fail to be struck by the fact that his activities are many and varied, and that anything that will further the interests of the Motherland, has always received his sympathy and support. The lengthy biographicel account, which the publishers have done well to add to this edition, has many valuable lessons for the coming generation of public workers.

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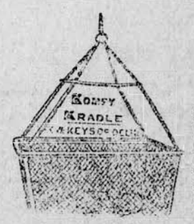

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1.	26"	13"	12"	8—0	10—0	1—0	8—0
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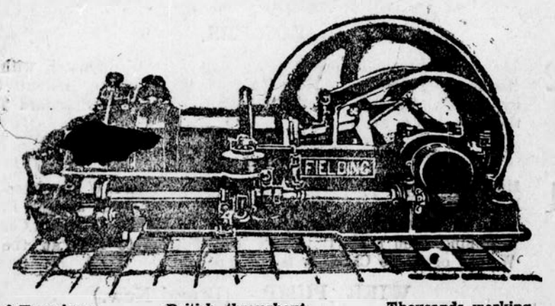

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